UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/719
25 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the forthcoming consideration by the Security Council of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), I should like to convey the gratitude of my Government for the contribution made by UNMOP to the strengthening of peace and stability in the area of Prevlaka during the past six months. Throughout this period, further progress has been achieved in normalizing the situation. The border crossing points located at Debeli Brijeg and Konfin have been opened permanently, in agreement with Montenegrin authorities. Such a development has significantly contributed to confidence-building with the local population on both sides of the international border, as well as to lasting stability in the post-conflict period. The presence of UNMOP also helped to deter provocative attempts aimed at thwarting these practical measures, such as the one referred to in my letter of 20 April 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/444).

It is with regret that I have to inform you that, since my letter of 17 March 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/1999/291), when I reported, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1222 (1999), on the status of negotiations, no progress has been made in bilateral negotiations on the issue of Prevlaka. The reason for the lack of progress, as stated by the Yugoslav side (S/1999/480), was the refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue with negotiations until NATO ceased its operation.

The recent letter of the President of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is marred by misconceptions and half truths, thus presenting a distorted picture of the current state of negotiations, demonstrates that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia harbours no intention of approaching the negotiations in a constructive manner. Rather, it persists in its attempts to change the existing international border and, thereby, to obstruct negotiations. While the modality of the tactics of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed over time, the substantive intent has not. In 1991, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia tried to change the existing border by force, which led directly to the deployment of United Nations Observers, in accordance with Security Council resolution 779 (1992), with a clear mandate to observe the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from the Republic of Croatia, in

accordance with the Vance Plan (S/23280, annex III - United Nations peacekeeping plan for Croatia), and the demilitarization of the area; whilst, on several subsequent occasions, it offered Croatia an exchange of territories whereby it would acquire Prevlaka. Because all of these attempts over the years were unsuccessful, the Belgrade regime then unilaterally proclaimed the security issue of Prevlaka a "territorial dispute". Furthermore, it has tried to misuse UNMOP as a mechanism for preserving the status quo, with the ulterior motive of preventing full reintegration of the last part of Croatian territory.

In order to facilitate negotiations, the Croatian delegation has submitted to the Yugoslav side, on two separate occasions, clear evidence that Prevlaka lies within the international borders of Croatia, well aware that these facts are also well known to the Yugoslav authorities. Croatia has forwarded the aforementioned evidence to the United Nations Secretariat as well as to the members of the Security Council, and informed them about the failed attempts to move forward with bilateral negotiations. Croatia believes that the members of the Security Council, as well as the international community in general, are well acquainted with the relevant facts which define the existing border between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Croatia remains prepared and willing to negotiate demilitarization in the Prevlaka area, as well as delimitation at sea, but cannot and shall not tolerate any pretension towards its territory.

Croatia is resolved to continue to negotiate a permanent solution for the security issue of Prevlaka with all those who have a direct interest in the stability and economic prosperity of the immediate area of Prevlaka. In this respect, Croatia believes that it is essential to build upon the results achieved so far at the local level. To date, this confidence-building has positively reflected on negotiations with those parties who have a genuine interest to resolve the issue of Prevlaka. An increased civilian interaction in the area, including unimpeded civilian movement throughout the area under the observance of UNMOP, clearly represents such an opportunity.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the resolution of the Security Council should support such an important step towards consolidating stability, economic revitalization and recovery of tourism in the area, vital for sustainable and lasting peace and, not least, the livelihoods of the population on both sides of the international border. Croatia conceives of UNMOP as an actor well positioned to contribute to peace and stability through the normalization of relations, rather than a means to keep alive irresponsible promises regarding border changes.

Rest assured that Croatia, whilst adamantly preserving its sovereignty and territorial integrity, shall remain committed to the peaceful solution of the security issue of Prevlaka.

I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/720
22 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government hereby requests the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 July 1999, for a further interim period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) in view of the fact that Israel continues to occupy Lebanese territory in defiance of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions.

Israel's occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Western Beqaa is also marked by daily violations by the Israeli military forces of Lebanese territory, airspace and territorial waters, well beyond the occupied areas.

Furthermore, the civilian population, living under Israeli occupation, suffers attacks at the hands of the Israeli occupying forces, as well as hardships and kidnappings by the score, while hundreds more have been detained for years in the infamous detention camp of Alkhiam and in Israeli jails without due process of law, in defiance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and related Protocols.

Lebanon, hereby, calls for the full implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which "calls upon Israel to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory".

Meanwhile, UNIFIL's continued deployment represents the international community's commitment to the restoration of Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial integrity, as set out in Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

I take this opportunity to confirm Lebanon's commitment to the Middle East peace process, in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

The Government of Lebanon considers that it is vital that the operational strength and capacity of UNIFIL should be maintained, at least, at its current level. The Government of Lebanon avails itself of this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL Command, administrators, troops and troop-contributing countries for their noble efforts and sacrifices made in the cause of the implementation of its mandate.

Furthermore, the Government of Lebanon wishes to express to you, Mr. Secretary-General, and to your assistants, its deep appreciation for your tireless efforts, which contribute to the valuable presence of UNIFIL in Southern Lebanon.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/721
25 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 14 September 1999 and requested me to report to it every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the Settlement Plan for Western Sahara (S/21360 and S/22464 and Corr.1) and the agreements reached between the parties, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y del Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), under the auspices of my Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III (S/1997/742, annexes I-III). The report covers developments since my previous report to the Security Council, dated 27 April 1999 (S/1999/483 and Add.1).

II. DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

2. On 18 May 1999, I informed the Security Council of my decision to appoint William Eagleton (United States of America) as my Special Representative for Western Sahara (S/1999/590). The Council took note of my decision in a letter dated 21 May addressed to me by the President of the Council (S/1999/591). Mr. Eagleton took up his responsibilities on 21 May and, before proceeding to the mission area, undertook consultations with my Personal Envoy and senior officials of the United Nations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as representatives of the parties and interested Member States. Upon his arrival at Rabat on 3 June, he was received by the Minister of the Interior, Driss Basri, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mohamed Benaissa, in the presence of the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations, Ahmed Snoussi. On 4 June, he was received by His Majesty the King of Morocco, who confirmed Morocco's support for the accomplishment of his mission. My Special Representative visited the Tindouf area of Algeria on 5 and 6 June, where he was received by the Secretary-General of the Frente POLISARIO, Mohamed Abdelaziz, its Coordinator with MINURSO, Emhamed Khaddad, and other senior officials of the Frente POLISARIO. Mr. Abdelaziz assured him of the Frente POLISARIO's wishes for the success of his mission. Mr. Eagleton then proceeded to MINURSO headquarters at Laayoune before visiting Nouakchott, on

9 June, where he was received by the President of Mauritania, Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, the Prime Minister, Cheikh El Avia Ould Mohamed Khouna, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed, and the Minister of the Interior, Dah Ould Abdel Jelil. The President assured him of Mauritania's continuing interest in the implementation of the Settlement Plan. During his visit to Algiers, from 12 to 14 June, my Special Representative was received by President of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the Prime Minister, Smaid Hamdani, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ahmed Attaf. The President confirmed Algeria's commitment to the implementation of the Settlement Plan. The Deputy Special Representative, Robin Kinloch, accompanied Mr. Eagleton on those visits. The newly appointed Chairman of the Identification Commission, Eduardo Vetere, participated in the visits to Nouakchott and Algiers and took up his functions in Laayoune.

A. Identification and appeals

3. In accordance with the protocol and operational directives for the identification and appeals (S/1999/483/Add.1), and in agreement with the two parties, the final programme of identification for the remaining individual applicants from tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52, was issued on 1 June 1999. The identification operation resumed on schedule on 15 June 1999, at one centre in Laayoune in the Territory and one in Camp Smara in the Tindouf area. On 21 June, two more centres were opened, at Tan Tan and Goulimine in southern Morocco. The programme is scheduled to be completed in November 1999. As at 24 June 1999, 2,328 persons had been interviewed by the Identification Commission since 15 June 1999, bringing the total number identified since 28 August 1994 to 149,577.

4. With additional identification centres to be opened in the weeks ahead, and with the start of the appeals process scheduled for 15 July, special efforts will be made to increase the staffing of the Commission to required levels by mid-July 1999.

5. A training centre for former and new Identification Commission staff, for which facilities were made available by the Moroccan Government, began its operations at Agadir, on 15 June 1999, with a basic one-week staff training course. Trainees will also spend a week in the Tindouf area for additional training and familiarization with identification operations, before their deployment in the identification centres, where new staff will receive further on-the-job training.

B. Military aspects

6. As at 25 June 1999, the military component of MINURSO stood at 230 military observers and other personnel (see annex). Under the command of Major General Bernd S. Lubenik (Austria), the military component continued to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO forces, which came into effect on 6 September 1991. The MINURSO area of responsibility remained calm and there have not been any indications that either side intended to resume hostilities in the near future.

7. Consultations with the Moroccan authorities were initiated with regard to modalities for the implementation of paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and Morocco, relating to the carriage of weapons, with a view to formalizing an arrangement to that effect shortly.

8. Pursuant to the military agreements between MINURSO and each party on the marking and destruction of unexploded ordnance and the related exchange of detailed information, a large number of clearance operations have been successfully completed. Both parties continued to extend their full cooperation, with approximately 60 per cent of current tasks west of the defensive sand-wall (berm) and 20 per cent of those east of the berm completed.

C. Civilian police aspects

9. During the reporting period, the strength of the civilian police component increased to 52 (see annex), under the command of Acting Commissioner, Assistant Commandant Sunil Roy (India). Additional contingents are scheduled to arrive within the next few weeks, to bring the strength to its authorized level of 81 officers. The civilian police officers have been deployed to assist the Identification Commission at the four operating centres.

D. Preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees

10. During the reporting period, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close consultation and coordination with MINURSO, continued its preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees as provided for under the Settlement Plan. An agreement was reached with the Moroccan Government, at a meeting in Geneva on 21 May 1999, to undertake a joint reconnaissance visit to the Territory to gather relevant information for planning the return of the refugees, including information on the existing infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, housing facilities and transit centres. This mission is to take place from 23 to 29 June 1999 and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees hopes to undertake a follow-up mission in other technical sectors once the results of the first mission are evaluated.

11. The pre-registration exercise, to ascertain the refugees' willingness to repatriate and to determine their final destinations in the Territory, resumed in the Tindouf refugee camps on 24 May 1999. So far, 12,798 refugees (constituting 1,672 families) have been pre-registered by the Office of the High Commissioner in Camp El-Aiun. Pending the establishment of conditions conducive to safe return, as provided for in the United Nations Settlement Plan and the Houston Agreements, the majority of the refugees continued to express reservations about repatriation to the Territory west of the berm, owing to fear for their security and safety. During this exercise, the Office of the High Commissioner provided refugees with information on its mandate, on the repatriation operation and on its planning so as to enable them to make informed decisions regarding their places of return. The Office also conducted a refugee-needs assessment to gather information on the refugees' personal effects and livestock and to take into account the special concerns of vulnerable groups

such as women and children. The pre-registration exercise is scheduled to resume in Nouadhibou and Zouerate in northern Mauritania in mid-July 1999, at the same time as MINURSO is scheduled to start the identification process at those locations.

12. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has prepared a draft plan of action for its cross-border confidence-building measures aimed at creating confidence and trust within the refugee camps and in the Territory, an action which may help to smoothen UNHCR's ongoing preparatory work and the planning for the repatriation. This draft plan and its time-frame will be presented to the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1238 (1999), during the Council's informal consultations and, thereafter, to the parties for discussion of the implementation procedures.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

13. The provision of an additional aircraft needs immediate attention if the aircraft is to be operational in time for the start of the appeals process in mid-July. The training centre at Agadir for incoming Identification Commission staff has alleviated pressure on accommodation in Laayoune. As regards the logistics complex at Laayoune, for which a monthly rent of $12,500 continues to be paid to the owner, discussions have been held with the Moroccan authorities with a view to reducing the rent or identifying a new site to be provided free of charge. Staff training in the Field Assets Control Systems has been completed and mission-wide implementation begun.

14. The General Assembly, by its resolution 53/18 B of 8 June 1999, appropriated the amount of $52.1 million, equivalent to a monthly rate of $4.3 million, for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, including the identification process. Should additional requirements be necessary for the identification and appeals process, I shall seek additional resources from the General Assembly. As at 15 June 1999, unpaid assessed contributions to the MINURSO special account amounted to $56.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to $1,556.4 million.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

15. The agreements with the two parties on the resumption of identification process and the initiation of the appeals process are being implemented as planned, with the cooperation of both sides. It is important that both parties stay the course in this regard, in particular with regard to the launching of the appeals process, on 15 July 1999, in conjunction with the publication of the first part of the provisional voter's list. In the face of current recruitment demands from other peacekeeping missions, all efforts will be made to meet the staffing requirements for the process.

16. As regards preparation for the repatriation of refugees, now that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been able to resume pre-registration in the Tindouf camps and to undertake a joint reconnaissance mission to the Territory, I expect that both parties will extend their full cooperation to enable the Office to complete its preparatory activities and planning, as provided for in the Settlement Plan.

Annex

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Contributions as at 25 June 1999

	Military observers	Troops	Civilian police observers	Total
Argentina	1	-	-	1
Austria	5	-	-	5
Bangladesh	6	-	-	6
Canada	-	-	-	-
China	16	-	-	16
Egypt	19	-	1	20
El Salvador	2	-	-	2
France	25	-	-	25
Ghana	6	7	1	14
Greece	1	-	-	1
Guinea	3	-	-	3
Honduras	12	-	-	12
India	-	-	10	10
Ireland	7	-	-	7
Italy	5	-	-	5
Kenya	8	-	-	8
Malaysia	13	-	10	23
Nigeria	5	-	-	5
Norway			2	2
Pakistan	6	-	9	15
Poland	3	-	-	3
Portugal	4	-	9	13
Republic of Korea	-	20	-	20
Russian Federation	25	-	-	25
Sweden	-	-	10	10
Uruguay	13	-	-	13

	Military observers	Troops	Civilian police observers	Total
United States of America	15	-	-	15
Venezuela	3	-	-	3
Total	203	27	52	282

* In addition to the Force Commander.

MOROCCO
ALGERIA
MAURITANIA
Western Sahara
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tiznit
Sidi Ifni
Tan Tan
Zag
Las Palmas
Tartaya
Laayoune
Smara
Boujdour
Boucraa
Hawza
Al Farcia
Mahbas
Tindouf
Mehaires
Tifariti
Bir Lahlou
Bentili
Bir Mogrein
Guelta Zemmur
Chalwa
Oum Dreyga
Baggari
Dakhla
Mijek
Imlily
Awsard
Agwanit
Zouerate
Dougaf
Bir Gandouz
Techla
Zug
Guerguerat
Bou Lanuar
Nouadhibou
La Guera
Choum
Atar
FHQ MINURSO
ID
SHQ NORTH
SHQ SOUTH
LO
NORTHERN SECTOR
SOUTHERN SECTOR
MINURSO
Deployment as of
June 1999
Medical unit
Medical station
Identification centre
Liaison office
UN team site
Sector boundary
Berm
Paved road
0 50 100 150 200 km
0 50 100 mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map No. 3691 Rev. 24 UNITED NATIONS
June 1999 (Special)
Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/722
25 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force and my mission of good offices in Cyprus.

Until 1992, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus was resident on the island. Subsequently, it was decided to appoint a non-resident Special Representative for Cyprus who was to deal specifically with matters relating to the good offices mission of the Secretary-General and a resident Deputy Special Representative who also acted as Chief of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus.

Under this arrangement, since July 1998, Ann Hercus has been serving as resident Deputy Special Representative and Chief of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus. From April 1997, Diego Cordovez served as one of my Special Advisers with the specific task of helping me to promote and facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. On 22 April, I agreed to Mr. Cordovez's request to relieve him of his responsibilities with regard to Cyprus.

Since assuming my functions in 1997, I have been considering the advantages in the longer term, including continuity and greater familiarity with events in Cyprus, of reverting to the previous practice of having a Special Representative of the Secretary-General resident on the island. In this connection, following the usual consultations, I wish to inform the Security Council of my intention to appoint Ann Hercus as my resident Special Representative and Chief of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, with effect from 1 July 1999. Her appointment will help my mission of good offices and assist me in the event of comprehensive negotiations with the parties.

I also wish to place on record my warm appreciation for the important contribution Mr. Cordovez made in the search for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. I am glad to say that he will continue to be available to me as a Special Adviser, primarily on issues relating to Latin America.

I should be grateful if you would being this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-18854 (E) 250699

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/723
25 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 June 1999 (S/1999/722) concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Ann Hercus as your resident Special Representative and Chief of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, with effect from 1 July 1999, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila JAGNE
President of the Security Council

99-18860 (E) 250699

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/724
29 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus, particularly resolution 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998,

Reiterating its grave concern at the lack of progress towards an overall political settlement on Cyprus,

Appreciating the statement of the Heads of State and Government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 20 June 1999 (S/1999/711, annex) calling for comprehensive negotiations in the autumn of 1999 under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 22 June 1999 (S/1999/707) on his mission of Good Offices in Cyprus;

2. Stresses its full support for the Secretary-General's mission of Good Offices as decided by the Security Council and, in this context, for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;

3. Reiterates its endorsement of the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his mission of Good Offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus;

4. Notes that the discussions between the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the two sides are continuing, and urges both sides to participate constructively;

5. Expresses the view that both sides have legitimate concerns that should be addressed through comprehensive negotiations covering all relevant issues;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999;

7. Calls upon the two leaders, in this context, to give their full support to such a comprehensive negotiation, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and to commit themselves to the following principles:

- no preconditions;

- all issues on the table;

- commitment in good faith to continue to negotiate until a settlement is reached;

- full consideration of relevant United Nations resolutions and treaties;

8. Requests the two sides on Cyprus, including military authorities on both sides, to work constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to create a positive climate on the island that will pave the way for negotiations in the autumn of 1999;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to the Council by 1 December 1999;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/725
29 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 June 1999 (S/1999/657 and Add.1) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 30 June 1999,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 1217 (1998) of 22 December 1998 and 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998,

Calling once more upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and requesting them, along with the parties concerned, to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as from any attempt at partition of the island or its unification with any other country,

Noting that the situation along the ceasefire lines is essentially stable, but expressing its grave concern at the increasing practice by both sides of engaging in provocative behaviour along the ceasefire lines, which heightens the risk of more serious incidents,

Reminding the parties that the UNFICYP package of measures aimed at reducing tensions along the ceasefire lines was designed to reduce incidents and tensions, without affecting the security of either side,

Reiterating the need to make progress on a comprehensive political solution,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 December 1999;

2. Reminds both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against UNFICYP personnel, to cooperate fully with UNFICYP and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. Calls upon the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, including acts of provocation in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to work intensively with the two sides with a view to early agreement on further specific tension-reducing steps, with full consideration of its resolution 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998;

5. Calls upon both sides to take measures that will build trust and cooperation and reduce tensions between the two sides, including demining along the buffer zone;

6. Urges the Greek Cypriot side to agree to the implementation of the UNFICYP package of measures, and encourages UNFICYP to continue its efforts towards the rapid implementation of the package by both sides;

7. Reiterates its grave concern at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of advanced weapon systems by either side, and at the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

8. Calls upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending, a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, and a staged process aimed at limiting and then substantially reducing the level of all troops and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), to help restore confidence between the sides, stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, welcomes in this context any steps either side may take to reduce armaments and troops, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

9. Calls upon both sides to refrain from the threat or use of force or violence as a means to resolve the Cyprus problem;

10. Reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution to the Cyprus problem have been at an impasse for too long;

11. Reaffirms its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

12. Welcomes the ongoing efforts by UNFICYP to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

13. Reiterates its support for the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities, and calls upon the Turkish-Cypriot leadership to resume such activities;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 1999 on the implementation of this resolution;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/726
30 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 16 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 883 (1993) AND PARAGRAPH 8 OF RESOLUTION 1192 (1998)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 27 August 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1192 (1998). In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Council decided that the measures set forth in its resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) should be suspended immediately if the Secretary-General reported to the Council that the two Libyan nationals accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands and that the Libyan Government had satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA flight 772.

2. In the same resolution, the Security Council reaffirmed the provisions of paragraph 16 of its resolution 883 (1993), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its readiness, following the suspension of the measures, to review the measures with a view to lifting them immediately upon fully compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the requests and decisions in resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992). The Secretary-General was requested, within 90 days of such suspension, to report to the Council on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the remaining provisions of its resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

3. In a letter dated 5 April 1999 (S/1999/378), I informed the Security Council that the requirements of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) had been met. Upon receipt of my letter and in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) were immediately suspended on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours eastern standard time.

4. In the light of the foregoing, I submit, herewith, the present report pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) within the time period of 90 days defined by those resolutions.

II. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE EVENTS OF 5 APRIL 1999

5. At the meeting of the Security Council held on 8 April 1999, the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/10), welcoming my letter of 5 April 1999. The Council took note that the two persons accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) and that, with regard to the bombing of UTA flight 772, the French authorities had informed me that I might indicate, in reporting to the Council, that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103.

6. The Security Council also expressed deep appreciation to me, the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other countries for their commitment towards reaching a satisfactory conclusion relating to the matter of Pan Am flight 103. The Council further noted the role played by the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this regard.

7. The Security Council noted that, with my letter of 5 April 1999, the conditions set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) for the immediate suspension of the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been fulfilled. The Council recalled that, in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been immediately suspended upon receipt of my letter on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours eastern standard time. The Council also noted that this development had been immediately acknowledged by the Council through a statement of the President of the Security Council to the press on the same day following consultations of the whole (press release SC/6662).

8. The Presidency of the European Union issued a statement on 5 April 1999 (S/1999/407, annex) welcoming the handover of the two persons accused, thus "bringing about the suspension of United Nations and European Union Lockerbie-related sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". The European Union expressed its conviction that the arrangements made for the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands would guarantee a fair trial for the accused. It stressed that full compliance with the stipulations of all relevant Security Council resolutions would enable the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to regain its position as a full member of the international community in the near future. The European Union felt that the suspension and, in due course, the lifting of the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would open up new perspectives for the social and economic development of the country.

9. On 8 April, Tunisia, on behalf of the States members of the Council of the League of Arab States, welcomed the press statement of the President of the Security Council announcing the suspension of the "coercive measures imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, following the substantive and practical measures taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to settle the dispute peacefully" (S/1999/397). The States members emphasized that it was important for the Security Council to adopt a resolution confirming the suspension as well as the need to lift "as soon as possible" the measures imposed on the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, "within not more than 90 days". They invited the Security Council to call on all States that have taken measures and decisions in implementation of resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) to announce their suspension.

10. On 13 April, Uganda, on behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, took note of the fact that the Security Council had promptly and unanimously responded to the Libyan handover of the two accused by suspending all the measures imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Group felt that the suspension should have been effected through a formal resolution of the Security Council in order to "put the matter on a sound legal basis", and requested the Security Council to consider the adoption of a resolution for the complete lifting of the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as a matter of urgency, taking into account that it had fully cooperated and fulfilled all the requirements of resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998). The Group was of the view that, since the legal process was before the Scottish court, as agreed upon by all the parties concerned, "the politicization of this legal dispute in whatever form or manner and by any one is not acceptable. The matter is sub judice and all parties should abide by the decisions of the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands".

11. In a letter dated 20 April 1999 addressed to me, the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, informed me that the member States of the Movement had been following with utmost interest the latest developments of the Lockerbie question. They commended the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the flexibility and rationalism it had demonstrated in dealing with this question from the beginning of the dispute. The Movement expressed the view that "the suspension of the sanctions should have been effected through a formal resolution of the Security Council in order to put the matter on a sound legal basis". It also felt that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had "fully cooperated and fulfilled all the requirements of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998), including the requirements of resolution 731 (1992), to ensure that the Security Council adopts a resolution lifting completely the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". The Movement also expressed the view that "since the legal process is before the Scottish Court, as agreed upon by all the parties concerned, the politicization of this legal dispute in whatever form or manner and by any one is not acceptable". The matter was "sub judice and all parties should abide by the decisions of the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands".

12. On 22 April, Qatar, on behalf of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, commended the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the flexibility and reasonableness with which it had tackled the Lockerbie issue since the dispute first began (S/1999/466). The Group expressed its view that, in addition to the press statement of 5 April 1999 and the presidential statement of 8 April 1999, the suspension of sanctions should also have been embodied in a resolution adopted by the Security Council so as to place the question in its correct legal framework. The Group requested the Council to speedily adopt a resolution definitively lifting the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which "has cooperated fully, has discharged all of its obligations under Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998) and has responded to the requests to which reference is made in resolution 731 (1992)". The Group

expressed its view that now, since the legal process had gone before the Scottish court as agreed by all the parties concerned, "the politicization, in any form and by any party whatever, of this legal dispute would be unacceptable and that, inasmuch as the matter is sub judice, all the parties must comply with whatever verdict is reached by the Scottish court convened in the Netherlands".

III. MEASURES SET FORTH IN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 731 (1992) AND 748 (1992)

13. By paragraph 3 of its resolution 731 (1992), adopted on 21 January 1992, the Security Council urged the Libyan Government to provide immediately a full and effective response to the requests of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America referred to in the last preambular paragraph of that resolution so as to contribute to the elimination of international terrorism. By paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to seek the cooperation of the Libyan Government to provide a full and effective response to those requests.

14. By paragraph 1 of its resolution 748 (1992), adopted on 31 March 1992, the Security Council reiterated that the Libyan Government must comply without any further delay with paragraph 3 of resolution 731 (1992) regarding the aforementioned requests contained in documents A/46/825-S/23306, A/46/827-S/23308 and A/46/828-S/23309. By paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Council decided that the Libyan Government must commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions, demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism.

15. Document A/46/825-S/23306 contains requests made by France in connection with the judicial inquiry conducted on the attack on the UTA flight 772 that occurred on 19 September 1989 and resulted in 171 deaths. France demanded that the Libyan authorities cooperate immediately, effectively and by all means with French justice in order to help to establish responsibility for this terrorist act. Libya was called upon: (a) to produce all the material evidence in its possession and to facilitate access to all documents that might be useful for establishing the truth; (b) to facilitate the necessary contacts and meetings, inter alia, for the assembly of witnesses; and (c) to authorize the responsible Libyan officials to respond to any request made by the examining magistrate responsible for judicial information.

16. Document A/46/827-S/23308 contains requests made by the Untied Kingdom and the United States, in the form of a joint declaration, with regard to the bombing of Pan Am flight 103, which resulted in the loss of 270 lives. The British and United States Governments declared that the Government of Libya must: (a) surrender for trial all those charged with the crime and accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials; (b) disclose all it knows of this crime, including the names of all those responsible, and allow full access to all witnesses, documents and other material evidence, including all the remaining timers; and (c) pay appropriate compensation. Both Governments expected Libya to comply promptly and in full.

17. Document A/46/828-S/23309 contains a tripartite declaration of 27 November 1991 issued by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States following the investigation into the bombings of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772. In the declaration the three Governments reiterated their insistence that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya comply with their aforementioned requests and, in addition, demanded that it commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was requested to promptly, by concrete actions, prove its renunciation of terrorism.

IV. COMPLIANCE WITH THE REMAINING PROVISIONS

A. Requirements emanating from document A/46/825-S/23306

18. It should be noted that, in the case of UTA flight 772, France did not demand the extradition of the suspects but preferred to try them in absentia and to seek action from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya if they were found guilty. On 10 March 1999, a French court in Paris convicted, in absentia, Abdallah Senoussi, Abdesslam Issa Shibani, Abdesslam Hamouda, Abdallah Elazrag, Ibrahim Naeli and Musbah Arbas for the 1989 bombing of UTA flight 772. France has issued international arrest warrants for the six Libyan nationals convicted of the bombing. On 31 March the French court issued 17 decisions regarding payment of indemnities to the plaintiffs.

19. On 11 March 1999, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement expecting that the Libyan leadership would uphold the life sentences handed down against the six Libyan nationals in accordance with pledges made, notably in a letter by the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi to President Jacques Chirac dated 26 March 1996, namely to punish those found guilty and to compensate the victims. France had formally informed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the verdict through diplomatic channels. On 12 April 1999, Libyan Prime Minister Mohammed al-Mangush confirmed that his country would respect its commitment to France.

20. With reference to the requests of France referred to in document A/46/825-S/23306, I already reported in my letter to the Security Council of 5 April that I had been informed by the French authorities, through a letter dated 13 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, that I might indicate that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103. In doing so, I also reported that, when the discussions were held in October and November 1998 between the United Nations Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, and a Libyan legal team, headed by Mr. Kamel Hassan Maghur, legal issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) were resolved to the satisfaction of all those concerned, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Government of France.

21. With respect to the investigation of the bombing of UTA flight 772, I have subsequently been informed by the French authorities that the requests they had made in the documents referred to above have, on the whole, been satisfied. Furthermore, I have been informed that the French authorities expect that the

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will abide by the obligations that follow from the judgement handed down by the French court, all in accordance with the undertakings of the Libyan Government.

22. As the requirements referred to in document A/46/825-S/23306 have been met, it may be concluded that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has thus complied in this regard with the relevant requirements of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

B. Requirements emanating from documents A/46/827-S/23308 and A/46/828-S/23309

1. Cooperation with the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands

23. With reference to the requests contained in document A/46/827-S/23308, I wish to recall that, as I reported to the Council in my letter dated 5 April 1999, upon arrival in the Netherlands of the two Libyan nationals accused in the bombing of Pan Am flight 103, as provided for in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), they were detained by the Dutch authorities, pending their transfer for the purpose of trial before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands. Following the completion of the Dutch extradition procedures, they were handed over to Scottish justice officials at Camp Zeist, the seat of the Scottish court in the Netherlands.

24. Scottish procedures require that, at the initial stage of prosecution, an accused person, who is arrested, must be brought before the Sheriff for examination within 48 hours of that arrest. Therefore, on 6 April 1999, the two accused appeared before Sheriff Principal Graham Cox. When the two accused appeared on 14 April 1999 before Sheriff Cox for a second time, they were fully committed for trial, which, under Scottish law, was supposed to start within 110 days from 14 April 1999. However, on 7 June 1999, the Scottish court granted a request by defence lawyers of the two persons concerned to delay the trial for six months. A court statement indicated that "trial is scheduled to start on or before 4 February 2000".

25. Since the requests contained in document A/46/827-S/23308 relate to actions which could only be undertaken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during and following the conclusion of the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 by the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands, and the trial has been postponed, it appears that, under the circumstances, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya may only be expected to provide assurances of its commitment to comply with those requirements, particularly as it regards access to witnesses, relevant documents and other material evidence. It is worth noting, in this regard, that paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) provides that all States shall cooperate to that end and that, in particular, the Libyan Government shall ensure that any evidence or witness in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are, upon the request of the court promptly made available at the court sitting in the Netherlands for the purpose of the trial.

26. For that reason, I am not in a position to provide any factual information on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the relevant requirements.

However, I would like to point out that the Libyan authorities have, indeed, provided assurances that they will cooperate with the Scottish court. Such assurances, on behalf of the Libyan authorities, were given to the United Nations Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, by Mr. Kamel Hassan Maghur, the head of the Libyan legal team, during their discussions in October and November 1998. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reconfirmed these assurances in a letter addressed to me by Mr. Omar Mustafa Muntasser, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, dated 19 March 1999 (S/1999/311). According to that letter, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya "undertakes to cooperate with the investigation and the proceedings within the limits permitted by the law and the legislation in force in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya".

2. Payment of compensation

27. As to the requirement concerning the payment of compensation, it appears that since the Scottish court has not yet completed its proceedings, much less found the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya responsible for the bombing, it would be contrary to the purpose of resolution 1192 (1998) to anticipate that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should be expected to accept responsibility and pay compensation now to the families of the Pan Am 103 victims before the trial is completed. At the same time, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has publicly stated on several occasions that it will comply with the conclusions of the Scottish court, whatever they may be, and if required will pay the necessary compensation. In the 19 March letter, Mr. Muntasser also emphasized that "the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reaffirms what it stated previously with regard to compensation in the event that the suspects are found guilty and a final verdict is rendered to that effect".

28. With reference to such previous statements, I would like to bring to the attention of the Security Council the fact that, in a report of my predecessor submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23672), the Council was informed that in the course of two meetings held between Under-Secretary-General Safronchuk with Colonel Qaddafi, the Libyan leader had pointed out that it was "premature to discuss the question of compensation, which can result only from a civil court decision. However, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will guarantee the payment of compensation awarded as a result of responsibility of its suspected citizens if they are unable to pay it themselves". The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya later pledged to officially undertake to pay appropriate compensation if its responsibility for the Pan Am 103 incident is established (S/23918).

3. Renunciation of terrorism

29. As noted above, paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) and the tripartite declaration circulated in document A/46/828-S/23309 request that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has stated, on numerous occasions, that it was opposed to

terrorism in all its forms and condemned all terrorist acts. For the purpose of this report, I shall recall some of the statements by which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has conveyed its position to the Security Council.

30. According to a letter of the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, transmitted by the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 14 May 1992 (S/23918), his country accepted Security Council resolution 731 (1992), with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and declared that it "definitively renounces all form of international terrorism of whatever origin". The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pledged to sever relations with all groups and organizations involved in international terrorism of any kind and to affirm that there are no terrorist training camps or terrorist organizations or groups in its territory, invited a committee from the Security Council, the United Nations Secretariat or any appropriate United Nations body to investigate this matter at any time and, furthermore, pledged that it will not in any way permit its territory, its citizens or its institutions to be used directly or indirectly for the perpetration of terrorist acts. It was prepared to impose the severest penalties on anyone proved to be involved in such acts and promised to undertake to respect the national options of all States and to base its relations on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

31. In another letter, dated 8 December 1992 (S/24961), the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that his country had severed its relations with all groups and organizations suspected of involvement in acts of terrorism and did not permit its territory, its nationals or its institutions to be used for the commission, directly or indirectly, of acts of terrorism and was prepared to impose the severest penalties on anyone proved to have been involved in such acts. It also declared that there were no camps in its territory for the training of terrorists. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had invited the Security Council or any international body it may appoint to verify that fact on the spot and had cooperated constructively with the Government of the United Kingdom, as attested by British officials themselves, with a view to tracing those elements and organizations accused by the United Kingdom of involvement in terrorist acts.

32. In a letter dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/900), the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had declared, in numerous letters, its total renunciation of terrorism in all its forms and its condemnation of all acts of terrorism. Consequently, it had enacted specific measures, including the severance of contacts with all groups and factions involved in what was characterized as terrorist activities and the affirmation that there were no terrorist training camps or terrorist organizations in its territory, and had renewed its invitation to receive a technical mission to ascertain this matter, despite the absence, thus far, of any response to this objective and logical proposal. In demonstration of its good faith, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya fully cooperated with British authorities in enhancing their capacity to counter terrorist activities and had provided all the information in its possession that might have strengthened the capacity to counter and contain terrorism.

Moreover, it had announced its complete readiness to cooperate with the French authorities investigating the bombing of UTA flight 772 and had pledged to provide all possible facilities to the French examining magistrate. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya informed the Council that contacts continued between the judicial authorities in the two countries with a view to reaching agreement on a programme to assist the French examining magistrate in completing his task.

33. At the 3864th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 March 1998, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made a statement in which he pointed out that his country had "never supported terrorism but has assisted in the liberation struggle - and there is a big difference between the two" (S/PV.3864). He emphasized that his country declared its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in several letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council, such as those contained in documents S/23396, S/24209, S/24961 and S/1994/900. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had repeated this declaration at various levels of responsibility and, furthermore, had called for the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of terrorism (A/46/840). It had also announced its readiness to formulate an agreement, or bilateral or multilateral agreements, which would define the methods required to eradicate international terrorism and to enter into bilateral or multilateral talks to achieve this end (S/23672).

34. The Secretary of the General People's Committee pointed out that, in addition, his country had announced that it would never allow its territory, citizens or institutions to be used in any form to commit terrorist acts, directly or indirectly, and expressed its readiness to punish severely those proved to be involved in such acts (S/23417). He further declared that his country had no objection to inquiries inside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the Secretary-General or one of his representatives in order to refute or confirm these claims, and that it committed itself to providing all facilities and information that the Secretary-General or his representative deemed necessary to uncover the truth (S/23672 and S/23417). He recalled that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had called on the Security Council and the Secretariat to send a committee, an envoy or envoys to ascertain the fact that it had nothing to do with terrorism (S/26500, S/26760, S/1996/73, S/1996/609, S/1997/378, S/1997/503, S/1997/518, S/1997/549, S/1997/857, S/1997/880).

35. In a statement issued on 20 November 1995 (S/1995/973), the Government of the United Kingdom confirmed that it had, on 31 October 1995, received the Libyan Government's answers to a fifth set of questions about its links with the Provisional Irish Republican Army. It was noted in the statement that there remained gaps and omissions in the information given by the Libyan Government. However, considering the Libyan disclosures in their entirety the British authorities were satisfied with them since they largely met their expectations. The British Government acknowledged that the Libyan readiness to answer its questions was a positive step towards the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular towards the renunciation of terrorism, a path, it was hoped, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will continue to follow. The United States Government has stated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

has not however taken similar steps with regard to its support for other terrorist organizations.

36. With respect to the requirements of resolution 748 (1992), I have also been informed by the Government of France that it considered recent acts by the Libyan authorities to be indicative of the Libyan Government's renunciation of terrorism.

V. FINAL OBSERVATIONS

37. The present report is based on a concrete mandate given to me by the Security Council, which is contained in resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993), with their cross-reference to the requests of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, as indicated in documents A/46/825-S/23306, A/46/827-S/23308 and A/46/828-S/23309, and resolution 1192 (1998). I am aware and recognizant of political and legal developments on a national level related to the bombing of UTA flight 772 and Pan Am flight 103 in the three countries concerned. However, this report does not provide a total and comprehensive view of all the events and developments related to the aforementioned tragic events but rather a specific and, thus, limited picture in line with the Security Council's mandate.

38. By its resolution 883 (1993), the Security Council requested me to report on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the remaining provisions of its resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992). The findings of the present report, which are contained in section IV, speak for themselves and there is no need for me to summarize them once more in the final observations.

39. As I pointed out in my 5 April letter to the Security Council, the arrival of the two persons accused in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial by the Scottish court and the subsequent immediate suspension of measures set forth in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) would not have been possible without the demonstration of goodwill by all the parties concerned and without their commitment to resolving all the issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) in a satisfactory and mutually acceptable manner. I also expressed the hope that the spirit of cooperation now established will be maintained and that the start of the trial will mark the beginning of a process leading to the normalization of relations among all parties concerned for the benefit of the international community as a whole.

40. I am pleased to report that on 11 June 1999 I hosted a tripartite meeting between the Permanent Representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom and the United States in order to assist the participants in clarifying the positions of their Governments regarding the requirements of the aforementioned Security Council resolutions for the lifting of measures imposed by the Council on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The participants exchanged views and ideas and agreed that there was need for a follow-up meeting. I hope that further contacts will help to develop a constructive dialogue between the parties concerned and will eventually lead to the normalization of relations among them.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/727
28 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to article 13, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, which reads as follows:

> "In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above, for the remainder of the term of office concerned."

In this connection, I should like to recall that Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, a national of the United States of America, has resigned as a judge of the Chambers of the International Tribunal, effective 17 November 1999. (She will, however, continue to sit, until their completion, on any cases to which she nas been assigned whose hearing has not been completed by that date).

The Government of the United States of America has presented the candidacy of Ms. Patricia McGowan Wald to replace Judge McDonald. Please find her curriculum vitae attached.

It is my view that Ms. Wald meets the qualifications which are prescribed in article 13, paragraph 1, of the International Tribunal's statute. I also consider that her appointment would be well calculated to ensure adequate representation on the Tribunal of the principal legal systems of the world, as contemplated in article 13, paragraph 2 (c), of the Tribunal's statute.

I should, therefore, like to proceed to consultation with you on the appointment of Ms. Wald, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal. I look forward to receiving your views on the matter.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

Annex

PATRICIA McGOWAN WALD

Born: Torrington, Connecticut, 1928

Residence: 2101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Husband: Robert L. Wald
Baach, Robinson & Lewis, Washington, D.C.

Children: Sarah, Douglas, Johanna, Frederica, Thomas

Education: B.A., Connecticut College for Women (Phi Beta Kappa; Winthrop Scholar) 1948

LL.B., Yale Law School (Order of Coif; Case Editor, Yale Law Journal) 1951

Member: District of Columbia Bar; United States Supreme Court Bar

Present Position: Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

EXPERIENCE

Principal Legal Positions

1986-91	Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
1979-	Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
1977-79	Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice
1972-77	Attorney, Mental Health Law Project (Litigation Director 1975-77)
1972	Director of Office of Policy & Issues, Sargent Shriver Vice Presidential Campaign
1971-72	Attorney, Center for Law and Social Policy
1970	Co-Director, Ford Foundation Drug Abuse Research Project
1969	Consultant, National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence
1968	Consultant, National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorder

1968-70	Attorney, Neighborhood Legal Services Program
1967-68	Attorney, Office of Criminal Justice, Department of Justice
1966-67	Consultant, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice
1965-66	Member, President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia
1965	Consultant, National Conference on Law and Poverty
1963-64	Member, National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice
1952-53	Associate, Arnold, Fortas & Porter, Washington, D.C.
1951-52	Law Clerk to Judge Jerome Frank, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Other Legal Activities

American Law Institute, 1972-; Council, 1978-; Executive Committee, 1984-; Program Committee, 1985-88; Chair, 1985-88; Nomination Committee, 1980-; Committee on Institute Size, 1992-94; Second Vice President, 1988-93; First Vice President, 1993-1998

American Bar Association Council of Section on Administrative Law and Business Regulation, 1991-94

American Bar Association, Criminal Justice Section Special Committee on ABA Standards for Criminal Justice, 1986-93

American Bar Association-Institute of Judicial Administration Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards, 1973-77; Executive Committee, 1974-77

American Bar Association Commission to Reduce Court Costs and Delay, 1978-84; Editorial Committee, 1983-84

Advisory Board, ABA Juvenile Justice Standards Project Implementation, 1982-86

American Bar Association Commission on the Mentally Disabled, 1984-86

Board of Editors, American Bar Association Journal, 1978-84

Vice Chairman, Drug Abuse Committee, Criminal Justice Section, American Bar Association, 1970-73

Judicial Administration Division, Committee on Federal-State Relations, American Bar Association, 1985-88

Fellow, American Bar Association Foundation, 1984-

Fellow, Institute of Judicial Administration, 1983-92

Board of Governors, D.C. Bar, 1974-77; Executive Committee, 1975-76

Committee on Admissions and Grievances, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, 1973-77

D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, Executive Committee, 1982-94
District of Columbia Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions, 1972-73
District of Columbia Judicial Conference Committee on the Operation of the Bail Reform Act, 1968-69
Legal Services Corporation, Panel on Support Center Study, 1975-76
Advisory Panel on Criminal Justice, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 1981-84
Board of Trustees, Vera Institute of Justice, 1965-72
Editorial Board, Crime and Justice Annual Review of Research, 1979-90
Advisory Board, Yale Law & Policy Review, 1982-
Advisory Board, Environmental Law Reporter, 1984-86
Advisory Board, University of Maryland Law School, 1985-92
National Science Foundation-National Research Council-Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1985-90
Advisory Board, Constitution, 1988-95
Advisory Board, University of Chicago Law School, 1989-91
Task Force on Technology and Courts (Carnegie Foundation), 1989-92
Board of Editors, Judicial Writing Project (Federal Judicial Center), 1989-90
Faculty, Law & Justice, Aspen Institute, July 1995
Member, Task Force of D.C. Circuit on Gender and Racial Bias, 1993-96
United States Judicial Conference Committee on Codes of Conduct, 1987-92
United States Judicial Conference Committee on Case Management, 1996-
Advisory Committee, Project for the Future of Equal Justice, 1998-

Other Activities

Hauser Global Scholar Selection Committee, New York University Law School, 1995-97
Open Society Institute, Individual Fellowship Selection Committee, 1996-
American Academy of Arts and Sciences Fellow, 1991-
Institute of Medicine, National Science Foundation, 1978-86; Board of Disease Prevention and Health Care, 1984-86
Board of Trustees, Meyer Foundation, 1976-77
Board of Trustees, Connecticut College, 1976-77
Board of Trustees, Phillips Exeter Academy, 1975-77
Carnegie Council on Children, 1973-77

Board of Trustees, Ford Foundation, 1972-77;
Executive Committee, 1975-77
Member, Sloan Commission on Cable Communications, 1970-71

Honors

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNAE AWARD, Connecticut College, 1972
AUGUST VOELMER AWARD, American Society of Criminology, 1976
LAW SCHOOL HONORARY FELLOW, U. Pa. Law School, 1979
DOCTOR HUMANITIES, Mt. Vernon Junior College, 1980
DOCTOR LAWS, George Washington University Law School, 1983
WOMAN LAWYER OF THE YEAR (Women's Bar Assoc. of D.C.), 1984
DOCTOR LAWS, John Jay School of Criminal Justice, 1985
DOCTOR LAWS, Mount Holyoke College, 1985
DOCTOR LAWS, Notre Dame University, 1986
DOCTOR LAWS, CUNY-Queens Law School, 1986
ANNUAL MERIT AWARD, National Association of Women Judges (Division 4), 1986
ANNUAL AWARD, New York Women's Bar Association, 1987
MERIT AWARD, Yale Law School, 1987
DOCTOR LAWS, Georgetown University Law School, 1987
DOCTOR LAWS, Villanova Law School, 1988
DOCTOR LAWS, Amherst College, 1988
DOCTOR LAWS, New York Law School, 1988
DOCTOR LAWS, Colgate University, 1989
DOCTOR LAWS, Washington College of Law, American University, 1989
DOCTOR LAWS, Ohio State University Law School, 1991
DOCTOR LAWS, New England College, 1991
DOCTOR LAWS, Hofstra University School of Law, 1991
HONORARY ORDER OF THE COIF, University of Maryland Law School, 1991
DOCTOR LAWS, Suffolk University Law School, 1991
HONOREE, Women's Bar Association's 75th Anniversary, 1992
SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR MEDAL OF HONOR, Seton Hall Law School, 1993
MARGARET BRENT WOMEN LAWYERS OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD (American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession), 1994
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES ANNUAL AWARD, 1994
DOCTOR LAWS, Vermont Law School, 1995
JUVENILE LAW CENTER AWARD, 1995

TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AWARD FOR JUDICIAL EXCELLENCE, 1998
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR THURGOOD MARSHALL AWARD, 1998

Publications

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The Bail Reform Act of 1966, 52 A.B.A. J. 940 (with Daniel J. Freed 1966)
Bail Reform: A Decade of Promise Without Fulfillment, in RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED (1972)
Poverty and Criminal Justice, Task Force on the Courts, President's Committee on Law and the Administration of Justice (1967), *reprinted in* THE SOCIOLOGY OF PUNISHMENT AND CORRECTION (Johnson, Savitz, Wolfgang, 2d ed.)
Alcohol, Drugs and Criminal Responsibility, 63 GEO. L. J. 69 (1974)
Corrections: The Unequal Partner (Keynote Address to the American Correctional Association, 1980), *reprinted in* CORRECTIONS TODAY (Sept./Oct. 1980)
Book Review, 64 JUDICATURE 292 (Dec.-Jan. 1981) (reviewing KAMISAR, POLICE INTERROGATION AND CONFESSIONS)
The Unreasonable Reasonableness Test for Fourth Amendment Searches, 4 CRIM. JUST. ETHICS 2 (1985)
A Report From the Front in the War on Drugs (The Henry J. Miller Distinguished Lecture Series), 7 GA. STATE U. L. REV. 1 (Fall 1990)
Violence Under the Law: A Judge's Perspective, in LAW'S VIOLENCE (Sarat & Kearns ed., Amherst Series, 1992)
Guilty Beyond a Reasonable Doubt: A Norm Gives Way to the Numbers, 1993 U. CHI. LEGAL F. 101
A Retrospective on the Thirty-Year War Against Crime (Keynote Address to Symposium on 30th Anniversary of President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice), *reprinted in* U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY: LOOKING BACK LOOKING FORWARD (June 1997)

II. Juvenile Law

New Vistas for the Juvenile Court, 37 PITTSBURGH B.A.Q. 37 (1968)
Trying a Juvenile Right to Treatment Case: Pointers and Pitfalls for Plaintiffs, 12 CRIM. L. REV. 125 (Summer 1974) (with Lawrence Schwartz)
Making Sense Out of the Rights of Youth, HUM. RTS. (Winter 1974), *reprinted in* 40 CHILD WELFARE (June 1976)
Juvenile Detention, in PURSUING JUSTICE FOR THE CHILD (1977)
Contributor to ALL OUR CHILDREN (Report of Carnegie Council on Children, Harcourt Brace 1977)
A Right to Counsel for School Psychologists?, 6 SCH. PSYCHOLOGY DIG. (1977)
The Rights of Children and the Rites of Passage, in CHILD PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW (Schetsky-Benedek ed. Brunner-Nagel 1980)
Book Review, AM. J. PSYCHIATRY (July 1977) (reviewing CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSION)
Book Review, 248 J. AM. MED. A. 1110 (1982) (reviewing ZIMRING, A JURISPRUDENCE FOR ADOLESCENTS)
Book Review, *The Kindness of Strangers*, 97 YALE L. J. 1477 (1988) reviewing GOLDSTEIN, FREUD, SOLNIT, IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD)
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Foreword, JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS ANNOTATED (ABA) (1996)
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III. Mental Disability Law

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Dealing With Drug Abuse - A Report to the Ford Foundation (with Peter Barton Hutt) (Praeger Press 1972)
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IV. Poverty and Public Interest Law

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V. Administrative Law

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5 J. POL'Y ANALYSIS & MGT. 535 (1986)
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11 ADLAW BULLETIN No. 13 (Pike & Fischer) (July 22, 1997)
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VI. Statutory Interpretation

Some Observations on the Use of Legislative History in the 1981-82 Supreme Court Term, 68 **IOWA L. REV.** 195 (Jan. 1983)
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Testimony Before Subcommittee on Courts, H. Rep. Comm. on the Judiciary, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. (1990), *"Statutory Interpretation and the Uses of Legislative History"* 3-20
Testimony Before Joint Committee on the Operation of Congress, 103d Cong., 1st Sess. (1993) on "Interbranch Relations" 75-101

VII. Constitutional Law

Judicial Review and Constitutional Limitations (Panel Presentation) 14 **GOLDEN GATE U. L. REV.** 645 (1984)
Life on the D.C. Circuit, 72 **MINN. L. REV.** 1 (1987)
Two Unsolved Constitutional Problems, 49 **PITTSBURGH L. REV** 753 (1988)
Governmental Benefits: A New Look at an Old Gifthorse, 65 **N.Y.U. L. REV.** (1990)
Constitutional Conundrums, 61 **U. COL. L. REV.** 727 (1990)
"One Nation Indivisible, With Liberty and Justice for All": Lessons From the American Experience for New Democracies, 39 **FORD. L. REV.** 283 (1990)
Upstairs/Downstairs at the Supreme Court: Implications of the 1991 Term for the Constitutional Work of the Lower Courts, 61 **U. CIN. L. REV.** 771 (1993)
A Tale of Four Clauses: Constitutional Protection Against Excessive Regulation in the United States (Forum for U.S.-EC Legal-Economic Affairs Publication, 1993)
Symposium, *Constitutional 'Refolution' in the Ex-Communist World: The Rule of Law*, 12 **AM. U. J. INT'L L. & POL'Y** 116 (1996)
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Justice Hugo Black, the First Amendment, and Campaign Reform (Halpert Lecture at Wesleyan University, Nov. 1997)

VIII. Judicial Process and Administration

Friends of the Court, in APA MONITOR (Feb. 1982)
The Problem With the Courts: Black-Robed Bureaucracy or Collegiality Under Challenge, 42 U. MD. L. REV. 501 (1983), *reprinted in* TRIAL (ATLA) (June 1984)
Litigation in America: Introduction, 31 UCLA L. REV. 1 (1983)
Bureaucracy and the Courts, 92 YALE L.J. 1478 (1983)
Inside the D.C. Circuit: Address to Annual Meeting of District of Columbia Bar, reprinted in DISTRICT LAWYER (July-Aug. 1983)
Thoughts on Decisionmaking, 87 W. VA. L. REV. 1 (1984)
Interview: THE THIRD BRANCH, Vol. 18, No. 7 (July 1986)
The Court of Appeals: Address to Administrative Law and Agency Practice and Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Division of the District of Columbia Bar, reprinted in DISTRICT LAWYER (July-Aug. 1986)
Some Thoughts on Judging, 100 HARV. L. REV. 887 (Hundredth Anniversary Issue) (1987)
Administering Justice, St. John's University Third Annual Joseph Belsky Memorial Lecture (February 1987)
Changing Course: The Use of Precedent in the District of Columbia Circuit, 34 CLEV. ST. L. REV. 477 (1985-86)
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Book Review, 7 J. POL'Y ANALYSIS & MGM'T. 373 (Winter 1988) (reviewing STORM CENTER: THE SUPREME COURT IN AMERICAN POLITICS)
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"Some Exceptional Condition"—The Anatomy of a Decision Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53(b), 62 ST. JOHN'S L. REV. 405 (1988)
Colloquy: Human Voice in Legal Discourse - Disembodied Voices - An Appellate Judge's Response, 66 TEX. L. REV. 623 (1988)
Three Challenges to the Legal Profession, 36 FED. B. NEWS & J. 227 (June 1989)
Random Thoughts on a Random Process: Selecting Appellate Judges, 6 THE JOURNAL OF LAW & POLITICS 15 (1989)
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Selecting Law Clerks, 89 MICH. L. REV. 152 (1990)
The Conscience of a Judge, 25 SUFFOLK U. L. REV. 619 (1992)

Some Real-Life Observations About Judging, 26 **IND. L. REV.** 173 (1992)
"... Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Chief", 60 **GEO. WASH. L.REV.** 1127 (1992)
Communicating With Juries (Panel Two: Innovations for Improving Communications and Views from Appellate Courts), 68 **IND. L. J.** 1061 (1993)
Collegiality on a Court, 40 **FED. B. NEWS & J.** 521 (Sept. 1993)
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The Rhetoric of Results and the Results of Rhetoric: Judicial Writings, 62 **U. CHI. L. REV.** 1371 (1995)
17 Tips From 17 Years on the Appellate Bench, The Appellate Advocate (AAAL) (Fall, 1996)
Hans Linde and the Elusive Art of Judging: Intellect and Craft Are Never Enough, 75 **TEX. L. REV.** 215 (1996)
Summary Judgment at Sixty, 76 **TEX. L. REV.** 1897 (1998)
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19 Tips From 19 Years on the Appellate Bench, 1 **J. APP. PRAC. & PROCESS** 7 (**U. ARK. LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL OF LAW**) (1999)
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IX. Women in the Law

The Role of Morality in Judging: A Woman Judge's Perspective, in **LAW AND EQUALITY** 3 (May 1986)
Women in the Law: Stage Two, 52 **UMKC L. REV.** 45 (1983)
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Women in the Law, 16 **HUMAN RIGHTS** 40 (1989)
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X. General

Justice in the 95th Congress: An Overview, 64 **A.B.A. J.** 1854 (Dec. 1978)
Graduation Address, 1979, University of Pennsylvania Law School, *reprinted in* 14 **U. PA. ALUMNI J.** 13 (Summer 1979)
Commencement Address, 1982, 32 **CATH. U. L. REV.** (1983)
Commencement Address, 1983, George Washington University Law School, *reprinted in* **LEGAL TIMES**, Vol. 6, No. 9 (Aug. 1, 1983)
Senior Day Address, 1984, University of Michigan Law School, *reprinted in* 29 **LAW QUADRANGLE NOTES** 37 (Fall 1984)
Teaching the Trade: An Appellate Judge's View of Practice-Oriented Legal Education, 36 **J. LEGAL EDUC.** 35 (1986)
On the Cusp, Commencement Address, 1987, Georgetown University Law Center, *reprinted in* **RES IPSA LOQUITER** (Fall, 1987)
Commencement Address, Washington College of Law, *reprinted in* **THE ADVOCATE** (Fall, 1989)
Becoming a Player: A Credo for Young Lawyers, 51 **MD. L. REV.** 422 (1992)
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XI. Tributes

Tribute to Judge Rita C. Davidson, 44 **MD. L. REV.** 249 (1985)
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Thomas I. Emerson: A Dedication, 38 **CASE WEST. RES. L. REV.** 40 (1988)
In Memoriam: Carl McGowan, 82 **N.W. LAW REV.** 215, 852 F.2d LXXXIX (1988)
In Memoriam: J. Skelly Wright, 102 **HARV. L. REV.** 363 (1988)
Remarks at *Thurman Arnold Remembered: A Centennial Celebration* (Special Printing) (Oct. 30, 1991)
Remarks at Presentation of Portrait of Judge Harold Leventhal, 958 F.2d LXXXVI (1992)

Remarks at Memorial Service for Judge David L. Bazelon, *reprinted in* CONG. REC. Feb. 23, 1993, at H729; LEGAL TIMES, March 1, 1993
Judge Arnold and Individual Rights, 78 MINN. L. REV. 35 (1993)
Tribute to Judge Bazelon, 82GEO. L. J. 19 (1993)
Ghosts of Judges Past, 62 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 675 (1994)
A Tribute to Dean Robert A. Stein, 80 MINN. L. REV. 21 (1995)
"To Feel the Great Forces": The Times of Burke Marshall, 105 YALE L.J. 611 (1995)
Remarks at Presentation of Portrait of Judge Harold H. Greene, 967 F. Supp. LXVII (1997)

International Activities

1973-77	International Committee, Ford Foundation
July 1987	American Jurist at Canadian Federal Judicial Council Education Seminars, Vancouver, B.C.
Aug. 1987	Member, First Canadian-American Legal Exchange
July 1989	Salzburg Seminar Faculty (American Law and Legal Institutions)
June 1990	Observer for Bulgarian Elections, National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI)
March 1991	Faculty Judicial Workshop for Czechoslovakian Judges (Prague), Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (CEELI)
April 1991	Panel Presentation, "Constitutional Changes in Eastern Europe," American Society of International Law Proceedings (85th Annual Meeting, April 1991) 326
July 1991	Faculty for Canadian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, Cambridge
Aug. 1991	Bellagio, Italy Seminar on United States-Russian Implementation of Environmental Policy (American Academy of Arts and Sciences)
Aug. 1991	Faculty, Judicial Workshop for Romanian Judges (USIA/State Dept.), Poine-Brasov, Romania
Dec. 1991	Faculty, Workshop for Bulgarian Parliament (Congressional Research Service), Sofia
Dec. 1991	Faculty, Governance in a Time of Crisis (NDI), Moscow
1993-96	Lecturer on Judicial Ethics to Visiting Foreign Judges at Federal Judicial Center

1993-1994	Advisory Committee, American Bar Association (CEELI)
1994-97, 1998-	Executive Board, CEELI
1990-1999	Critiques (approx. 25) of Russian, Romanian, Czechoslovakian, Belarusan and Bosnian Constitutions and Various Judicial Restructuring and Advocates Laws for CEELI
1992-1994	Member, CEELI Workshop on Lithuanian Constitution (critiqued Lithuanian Constitutional Draft; planned agenda for U.S. delegation to Lithuania; ran Washington, D.C. workshop on Judiciary portions for Lithuanian delegates to United States)
May 1992	Lithuanian-American Congress of Lawyers, Vilnius (two panel presentations on Constitution and Courts) (*reprinted in* CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS, Vilnius 1993)
June 1992	Distinguished Public Delegate to Helsinki Accord Meetings, CSCE
July 1992	Faculty Member in Legal Seminar for CIS (Russian) Officials (U.S. Department of State/Federal Judicial Center) (wrote papers on Constitution and Courts used as curriculum materials)
Jan. 1993	CEELI Workshop on Governing Russia: Developing a Constitution for a Democratic Society (participant in Judiciary Panel)
Jan. 1993	USIA Teleconference with Women's Advisory Council for Western Australia in Perth
May 17-19, 1993	CEELI Workshop on Developing a Criminal Code for Kazakstan (participant)
Aug. 10-22 1993	Delegate to ACUS Symposium on Administrative Law for Chinese officials, in Beijing, China
Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1993	Mentor Group, Forum for US.-EC Legal and Economic Issues, Second Plenary Session, Edinburgh, Scotland (presentation)
Nov. 14-18, 1993	CEELI Workshop on Judicial Independence for Slovakian Judges in Bratislava and Brno (Czech Republic) (presentation)
Apr. 26-29, 1994	Constitutional Symposium on Poland Constitution (NDI), Warsaw, Poland (presentation)
May 27-29, 1994	Keynote Speaker, Conference of International Association of Women Judges on Domestic Violence, Rome, Italy
Summer, 1994-95	Member, United States and Egypt Judicial Exchange Team (Federal Judicial Center/George Washington University)

Apr. 1995	American Jurist at Canadian Judicial Council Training Institute, Quebec City, Quebec
Nov. 16, 1995	CHECCI Briefing of Ukranian Supreme Court on Draft Judicial Law
Nov. 18, 1995	Keynote Speaker at Canadian Judicial Conference on Aspects of Equality: Rendering Justice, Ottawa, Quebec (address *reprinted in* Conference Papers)
Feb. 1996	CEELI Bosnian Federation Workshop, Lecturer on Judicial Ethics, Sarajevo
Mar. 10-17, 1996	Leader, American Delegation of Judges to Egypt for Exchange Team; Lecture at University of Cairo Law School
Apr. 1996	Slovakian Constitutional Court Visit to United States (CEELI) (Briefing)
Apr. 1996	Belarus Constitutional Court Visit to United States (CEELI) (Briefing)
Sept. 1996	Symposium: Constitutional 'Refolution' in the Ex-Communist World: The Rule of Law (Washington College of Law - Speaker)
Dec. 16-19, 1996	"Problems Facing New Constitutional Courts" - Budapest, Hungary (ARD/CHECCHI/CSSE/SOROS) (Presenter to Panels on Separation of Powers and Relations With Press to Georgian, Armenian and Bulgarian Courts)
Mar. 10-13, 1996	Constitutional Tribunal Workshop (CHECCHI/SOROS) Paris, France (Presenter to Panels on Judicial Independence for Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolian Courts)
Mar. 1998	CEELI Workshop on Separation of Powers and Judicial Independence, Belgrade, Serbia (various presentations)
Nov. 3, 1998	CEELI - Uzbekian Judiciary Workshop on Ethics (presentation)
Nov. 9, 1998	American University Workshop for Argentine Judges (presentation of Judicial Administration)
Oct. 20, 1998	Speech on Judicial Independence in Eastern Europe to Women's Foreign Policy Forum Breakfast (Washington, D.C.)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/728
28 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/727) concerning the composition of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. Having consulted those members, I support your intention to appoint Ms. Patricia McGowan Wald as a judge of the Chambers of the International Tribunal.

(Signed) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila JAGNE
President of the Security Council

99-19019 (E) 280699

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/729
28 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 28 June 1999 from Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, relative to the most recent developments in the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-19040 (E) 290699

/...

Annex

Letter dated 28 June 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has, in good faith and in accordance with the established timetable, implemented consistently all its obligations so far provided by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the accompanying documents. The representatives of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Serbia have established and maintain regular contacts and daily communication with the highest representatives of the civilian and security presences under United Nations auspices, namely with the Special Representative ad interim of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the KFOR Commander. We wish that cooperation to be further promoted with mutual respect since we are convinced that it is an unavoidable precondition for a successful realization of the goals of the Security Council resolution and for the creation of conditions for a lasting political solution in the province of Kosovo and Metohija on the basis of broad autonomy and equality of all citizens and national communities.

According to the said Security Council resolution (S/1999/682, paras. 9 (c) and (d)) and the military-technical agreement (art. 1, para. 2), on the day of the withdrawal of the Yugoslav forces, the responsibility for ensuring safety and protection to all citizens, for maintaining public peace and order and for establishing and maintaining a secure environment in the province was taken by the international security presence under United Nations auspices, namely, KFOR.

In the realization of this obligation established in the Security Council resolution, there have occurred, in the period since the taking of the responsibility by KFOR, a serious deterioration of the security situation in the province and a massive violation of the basic human rights of the non-Albanian population, primarily the Serbs, while their safety, life and property have been threatened by the members of the so-called "KLA" and other Albanian criminal groups.

Contrary to the agreements reached during the negotiation process and contained in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (para. 9 (g)), KFOR has failed to close, and establish full control over, the parts of the international border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards Albania and Macedonia. This has enabled massive uncontrolled inroads by armed terrorists of the so-called "KLA", members of the regular military forces of the Republic of Albania and criminal marauding gangs, as well as a massive influx into the country of persons who are not Yugoslav citizens.

This has resulted in an abrupt deterioration of the security situation, daily killings and abductions of peaceful citizens and a dramatic increase in all forms of crime.

Security problems and an atmosphere of the non-Albanian population being seriously threatened have continued because of an unnecessary prolongation of

direct implementation of the obligations on demilitarization and disarmament of the so-called "KLA" and all "other armed Kosovo Albanian groups", as provided for in paragraphs 9 (b) and 15 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). The uneven, preponderantly tolerant attitude of KFOR towards the members of the so-called "KLA" and a protracted absence of clear political directives to commanders have resulted in practice in encouragement to violence, terrorist acts and massive repression of the non-Albanian population. Dozens of Serbs have been killed and abducted. The number of abducted persons whose fate is unknown continues to rise. Private and State properties are threatened, home and apartment owners are evicted en masse by force and threats, houses and entire villages are burned, cultural and religious monuments are destroyed like the vandal devastation and torching of the Serbian medieval monasteries of St. Trinity of 1315, Devic of 1434 and others. A particularly heavy blow to the efforts to stop negative trends have been the violence against the hospital centre in Pristina and the maltreatment and expulsion of its professional management, doctors and medical staff. In addition to causing a deterioration of the security situation, such violence of the so-called "KLA" threatens the normal provision of health protection to citizens in Kosovo and Metohija.

All of this has been confirmed by many eyewitnesses, reports of international humanitarian organizations, as well as many world media.

The ultimate goal of the ongoing violence, intimidation and creation of an atmosphere of general threat is to complete the ethnic cleansing of the province from the Serbs and the non-Albanian population in general. This is born out by the fact that over 100,000 Serbs and other non-Albanian citizens were expelled from Kosovo and Metohija in the period from 12 to 27 June. A series of larger cities were completely ethnically cleansed in only a matter of days, notwithstanding the presence of KFOR. Thus, the remaining 5,500 Serbs have been expelled from Djakovica; 17,000 Serbs and about 9,000 Turks and Romas from Prizren; 10,000 Serbs from Urosevac; 10,000 from Suva Reka; 15,000 from Orahovac; 15,000 from Istok; 17,000 from Klina; 1,500 from Decani; 2,000 from Stimlje; 1,800 from Srbica; and so on.

Bearing in mind the aforementioned, as well as the chronology of events registered in the annex to the present letter, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recalls the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija, guarantees of safety and equality to all citizens, creation of conditions for a peaceful and democratic political solution, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and calls on the Security Council to:

(a) Consider urgently the development of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija following the taking over of the responsibility by KFOR and the United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and condemn, in the strongest terms, terrorism, violence and massive threats to human rights, in particular of the non-Albanian part of the population by the members of the so-called "KLA" and criminal Albanian gangs;

(b) Demand that KFOR and UNMIK take energetic and efficient measures forthwith to eliminate all further violence, threats to the security of person

and property of citizens, in other words establish full respect for public peace and order with immediate and complete demilitarization and disarmament of the so-called "KLA" and all "other armed Kosovo Albanian groups", as provided for in paragraphs 9 (b), (c) and (d) of Security Council resolution 1244;

(c) Order, in the interest of legal security, an immediate restitutio in integrum and the rescission of all cases of illegal usurpations of private and State properties, illegal dismissals and illegal employment by the use of force and intimidation;

(d) Emphasize the importance of respect for the essence of the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the further process of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), particularly with respect to the establishment of the interim and transitional administration in Kosovo and Metohija (para. 10), which includes respect for the unity of legal, economic and monetary systems, as well as the right of Yugoslav authorities to control the Yugoslav international borders and the functioning of Yugoslav services at border crossings (visa/passport, immigration, health, anti-drug control);

(e) Call for the realization of the agreement on the return of a certain number of members of Yugoslav and Serbian personnel to perform liaison with the civilian and security presences, maintain a presence at Serb patrimonial sites and at border crossings and carry out other tasks in accordance with annex 2, paragraph 6, to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);

(f) Establish, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Yugoslav authorities, the framework of cooperation and procedures relative to a free and safe return of all refugees and displaced citizens of Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of their nationality and present temporary place of abode.

Attaching importance to cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies as an essential precondition both for the solution of the present problems and for a successful implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the accompanying documents, we consider that it is necessary to conclude between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations an appropriate agreement on cooperation and the status of the international presences in Kosovo and Metohija.

(Signed) Zivadin JOVANOVIC

Enclosure

An overview of terrorist and other acts of violence in the provinces of Kosovo and Metohija from 12 to 27 June 1999

12 June

- 16 persons, including Miodrag Masulovic, Branko Markovic, Milutin Dimitrijevic, Dragan Dimitrijevic, Slavisa Izderic, a Yugoslav Army soldier, Zoran Topic, a Yugoslav Army NCO and another 10 Yugoslav Army soldiers, were abducted and held in the "Zejna Hajdini" primary school in Pristina (in Drenovacka Street).

13 June

- Slobodan Stolic, born 1944, was also abducted by the so-called "KLA" near his home in Stimlje.
- A group of Albanian terrorists abducted 4 Serb civilians at the Belacevac open pit mine, Kosovo Polje municipality.
- Gangs of the so-called "KLA" in uniforms terrorize Serb and other non-Albanian residents of Prizren (a total of approx. 17,000 Serbs, nearly 4,500 Romanies and 4,500 Turks).
- In only two days all remaining Serbs and great many other indigenous non-Albanians have been expelled from this town.
- Armed Albanian gangs seized the mayor's office, the head of district office, local court, and police station and all public and trade offices. They displayed the Albanian flag on All State institutions and organizations. All Serb flats were broken into and all deserted homes were looted. KFOR have not taken measures and failed to carry out the responsibilities established in operative paragraph 9 of UNSC resolution 1244 (1999), in particular under its subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (g).
- Ethnic Albanian terrorists killed two reporters of Hamburg "Stern" weekly, Volga Kramer (56) and Gabriel Greener (35) and another person of Albanian nationality in Dull Village.

15 June

- A predominately Serb village of Slovinj came under attack by "KLA" terrorists. There were a number of casualties.

- Almost all Serb residents of the Pristina suburbs of Suncani Breg 1 and 2 were forced to leave because of forced entries and physical threats by Albanian gangs and a lack of action on the part of KFOR. KFOR claim that they do not have appropriate orders to intervene and protect the citizens.

- Albanian extremists made nuisance calls to the Serbs of Ugljari Village near Kosovo Polje to force them out. KFOR ignored the appeals made by villagers to protect them.

- Residents of Srpski Babus Village were forced to leave by the terror of the so-called "KLA".

- Around 1.00 p.m., a group of some ten Albanian terrorists attacked Maticani Village, a few kilometers east of Pristina.

- Ten Serb families moved out of Maticani and Kojlovica Villages under pressure from terrorists.

16 June

- Terrorists threatened the Serb residents of the Suncani Breg suburb in Pristina, 3 Brace Aksic Street. KFOR response was one of tolerance.

- The so-called "KLA" burned down Serbian temples in the territories of Prizren and Orahovac. The clergymen are in danger and besieged by terrorists.

- Larger groups of Albanian terrorists came to Stajkovci Village, near Urosevac, and separated Serb women and children from their menfolk along the Nerodimlje road. The fate of these people is still unknown.

- Albanian terrorists took 6 Serbs hostage in front of their homes in Kosancic Ivan Street in Obilic. Their bodies, cut to little pieces, were discovered in Mazgrit Village. They were Slobodan Pavlovic and his son Nenad, Momcilo Dimic, Dimitrije and Aleksandar Milenkovic and Dejan Prokic.

- "KLA" terrorists terrorized for several days (13-16 June) the Orthodox Christian clergy from the Devic monastery, 40 km west of Pristina, including 9 nuns, one of whom was raped. The premises of the monastery were profanated and its icons damaged by firearms.

- "KLA" terrorists abducted mother Mirjana Rajkovic, her daughter Violeta and father of the family, Slavoljub, at 27 Vinogradska Street, near the Technical College, in Pristina.

- Unknown youths of Albanian nationality entered and demolished the premises of the Provincial Library in Pristina.

- Novca Markovic reported the disappearance of his two brothers from Musotiste Village, near Urosevac.

- Four young Albanian men, members of the terrorist "KLA", abused Serb residents of Pristina, Robert Gajdik Street, on the road toward Matinee, threatening to shoot them.

- Fifty-five elderly Serb and Montenegrin refugees accommodated at the "Boro and Ramiz" Stadium in Pristina were left without food.

- A company of "KLA" men walked around Stimlje without any hindrance and KFOR were very friendly allowing them to take joint photographs.

- Serb villagers of Gadnje, near Urosevac, were trapped by the so-called "KLA" between Gadnja and Urosevac.

- "KLA" terrorists shot at British journalists Simon Houghston and Chris Watts near Stimlje. They were both wounded. An Albanian acting as interpreter for the journalists was also wounded.

17 June

- "KLA" terrorists caused damage to the Holy Trinity monastery (built in 1315) in Musutiste Village, to the Prizren and Devic monasteries (built in 1434). These monasteries represent a part of European cultural heritage and were under the State protection.

- Refugees sheltering in the Medical School in Brace Aksic Street in Pristina pleaded for protection from the violence of armed Albanians.

- Gangs of Albanian terrorists threatened and mistreated employees of the "Farmed" trade company in the Suncani Breg suburb of Pristina, towards Maticane Village.

- Ethnic cleansing: Many towns have been completely ethnically cleansed of Serbs. In this way, 5,500 Serbs have been expelled from Djakovica by the terrorists of the so called KLA, while they abducted some thirty residents of Orahovac, who are still unaccounted-for, and drove out 5,000 of its Serbs and Montenegrins. A similar situation prevails in Pec, whereas 17,000 Serbs and around 10,000 Turks and Romanies have been expelled from Prizren, from Urosevac 10,000, from Suva Reka 10,000, from Istok 15,000, from Klina 17,000, from Decane 1,500, from Stimlje 2,000 and from Srbica 1,800 Serbs have been expelled.

- A former police officer, Bedri Cerimi, and a former State security agency worker, Miomir Canovic, were abducted in Stimlje Village, Lipljan municipality.

- Djukic Anka was abducted in Magura Village.
- Villager Dragan Ristic and his wife were abducted in Srpski Babus, near Urosevac, and there is no trace of Milan Jovanovic and his wife, who were seen leaving the village on their tractor.
- Missing Novak and Zorka Kotarcevic from Gatnje Village, near Urosevac.
- The so-called "KLA" forced out more than 1,000 residents of the Serb village of Nerodim, Urosevac municipality, and burned down the village.
- Armed terrorists forcibly entered the home of deputy Ljuan Koka at 77 Tanasko Rajic Street in Prizren, driving his mother Koka Jakuta out and turning it into a so-called "KLA" local committee. KFOR refused to accept the report on this incident.
- A break-in was attempted at 135 Bratstva i Jedinstva Street (formerly Kosmajska) in Pristina.
- A white Zastava 101 car, registration plates PR 40-60, was stolen outside the Petty Crimes Chamber in Pristina, which is located near the Museum of Kosovo and the KFOR base.

18 June

- The terrorists took possession of all State buildings in Dragas, flying the Albanian flag on them.
- Terrorists seized a petrol station in Pristina.
- "KLA" terrorists policed the town of Bresje, near Kosovo Polje, threatening Serb residents. They were mostly heavily concentrated around the new school in town.
- Unknown persons wearing "KLA" badges on tee-shirts harassed Father Miroslav at St. Nicholas' Church in Pristina.
- The "Autopristina" building in Pristina was robbed and all workers of the maintenance shop were not allowed to check in for work.
- Members of the terrorist "KLA" were seen at Hotel Grand in Pristina wearing uniforms and unarmed.
- Albanians unknown to Slobodan Acimovic from Urosevac, hijacked his Peugeot car, Registration UR 130-08, at gunpoint in Pristina.
- No news came from Urosevac because telephone lines were down.
- Albanian civilians stopped cars and checked their passengers in the Suncani Breg suburb of Pristina.

- "KLA" terrorists were noticed in the small suburb of Knez Milos in Pristina. One of them was known to residents as a drug dealer.

19 June

- Villagers of Berivojce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, were attacked by the so-called "KLA" on the night of 19-20 June. Five Serbs were killed, including the head of local civil defense office, Milivoje Simic, who was previously held hostage.
- A group of "KLA" terrorists burgled in the Interim Executive Council building around 1.00 p.m., slighting its President Zoran Andjelkovic. The terrorists stole the President's official Mercedes car, Registration PR 01-01 and attempted to steal another vehicle. KFOR reacted with a delay.
- Residents of Orahovac are completely encircled by the so-called "KLA", who threatened to kill all VJ (Yugoslav Army) and MUP (Ministry of Internal Affairs) personnel. There were casualties and wounded persons.
- Twenty passengers were dragged out of a coach bus, running from Urosevac to Pristina, taken and held by the so-called "KLA" at a sports stadium.
- The forces of the so-called "KLA" entered Podujevo in great strength and hoisted Albanian flags on public buildings.
- Bozidar Stankovic, aged 51, was taken hostage in Srpski Babus Village and two elderly women were beaten up.
- Milan Stevic, managing director of the public company "Komunalac" was abducted in Pristina. Albanian criminals took some fifteen tractors and a couple of trucks.
- Albanian terrorists tightened the noose around Gornja Srbica, near Prizren, where about 20 residents remained, including Zivorad, Slobodanka, Budimir, Zvezdan and Suncica Stojanovic; Tomislav Andrejevic and his family; and Savo Andrejevic and family.
- The Serbs of Pec abducted by the so-called "KLA" included Miodrag Skembarevic, Milos Jevric, Vlado Jovanovic, Bozana Jovanovic and Vojo Jovanovic.
- Slivovo Village, near Pristina, was burnt down and looted by the so-called "KLA". KFOR, even though informed, failed to react. "KLA" terrorists loaded the property from Serb houses onto trucks and the local Serbs were forced into exile.
- Members of the terrorist "KLA" expelled the Serb residents of Muzicane Village, near Stimlje.

- The so-called "KLA" looted Serb homes in Orlovic Village, near Obilic. They beat up Slobodan Danilovic.

- Armed "KLA" men ill-treated the remaining Serbs in Srpski Babus and Babljak Villages, in Urosevac.

- "KLA" terrorists set fire to Serb homes in Nedakovac, Nevoljane and Vrnica Villages, near Vucitrn, and KFOR are doing nothing to stop it.

- Most of the petrol stations around Pristina were seized by terrorists.

- Serb citizens received threats by telephone or "KLA" men showed up at their doors.

- Members of the terrorist "KLA" seized the Agricultural School in Pristina and drove away some of the farming machinery.

- Albanians broke and entered the following flats in the Dardanija suburb of Pristina: SU 1/2 Aleksandra Karadjordjevica 28; SU 1/5, entrance 2, flat 30; SU 1/5, entrance 5, flat 1; SU 4/4, F6, flat 20; Trajka Dimitrijevica (new building). A number of flats were burned in the Suncani Breg 2 suburb: block 8, entrance 6, flat 12; block 40, entrance 1, flat 20; highrise 34, flat 13; highrise 4, flat 12; in the Dragodan suburb, Krajiskih Brigada 19; and in the Aktas suburb, entrance A-3, flat 47.

- "KLA" terrorists stole cars from the "Bosko Cakic" service station in Pristina, near a by-pass petrol station, and they filled petrol freely at the "Jugopetrol" gas station.

- The so-called "KLA" drove Milan Vujacic and his wife from Medvedce Village, near Goles.

- "KLA" men forced Nikola and Cveta Dukic out of their flat in Goles.

- No one has heard from any of the following families who remained in Ljutoglava Village, near Prizren: Borka and Zivorad Ugrinovic; Dusanka, Stanoje and Gospodjinka Jovanovic; and Dragan Spasic.

- "KLA" terrorists kept attacking Slivovo Village, near Pristina.

- Breaks-in were reported in the following streets in Pristina: Beogradska 56, entrance 1; Ulpijana A-7, entrance 3, flat 3; Vidovdanska 147; Dardanija SU 4/4, F-6, flat 12; Ulpijana D-9, flat 9; Suncani Breg 2, Ul. Profesora Belocerkovca, highrise A-4/14; Dardanija SU 1/3A, entire 4th floor.

- The housing enterprise in Pristina had its official car stolen.

- An Albanian forced a Serb family out in Ulpijana A-7, 3/3, in Pristina by threatening to call "KLA" men.

- Zastava 126 car, Registration PR 803-00 was set on fire in Pristina.

- As a result of unimpeded infiltration of terrorists from Albanian and Macedonia and frequent attacks on the inhabitants of Gora, the villagers from two border areas, Ovcuse and Krusevo, in the Gora municipality, asked in vain for an immediate deployment of UN peace-keepers in Gora.

20 June

- Three elderly Simic family members had their throats slit in Slivovo Village, Novo Brdo municipality.

- Two persons were murdered, one wounded and 10 other abducted by "KLA" terrorists in Belo Polje, near Pec. Dusan Brekus was abducted in Nedakovac Village.

- Two elderly Serbs were killed near Lake Batslava, Podujevo municipality.

- Dragomir Brankovic was killed by the so-called "KLA" in the Kicma suburb of Pristina.

- A Serb technician was physically assaulted by "KLA" terrorists at the Blood Transfusion Institute in Pristina.

- Musli Rusiti, chief executive of the local medical centre in Dragas, was beaten by Albanian residents.

- A Serb youth was abducted by "KLA" men outside the "Avala" restaurant.

- A group of Albanian physicians, accompanied by armed and uniformed "KLA" terrorists, took possession of the Clinical Hospital Centre in Pristina. Armed "KLA" stood guard at the door of the Clinical Hospital Centre and the Clinic itself preventing Serb doctors and medical staff from entering. KFOR did not take any measures to disarm the "KLA" members.

- The "KLA" robbed dwellings and stole cars in Dragas.

- Nenad Zivic, aged 15, went missing in Pristina.

- Some kidnapped Serbs from Orahovac and Velika Hoca were held in Orahovac.

- The couple Branimir and Divna Dasic, living in the building of the pipes factory in Urosevac, were abducted as well as Tomislav Petkovic, whose fate is unknown.

- Two Serbs were abducted in Vidovdanska Street, in Pristina.

- The flat owned by Branko Djukic (who was abducted in Vranjevac) in the Suncani Breg suburb, housing block 6, entrance 1, was set fire to. Flat 15 at the high rise 10 was also set on fire.

- Over the last 3 days all Serb villages in the Istok and Klina municipalities were burned down.

- The so-called "KLA" carried out attacks on Serbs in Orahovac which had been under siege for the past few days.

- Goranies, citizens of the Dragas municipality, were trapped by the so-called "KLA" and two villages nearby were under attack by Albanian terrorists. Many Goranies are forced to move to Macedonia under pressure from terrorists.

- The offices of "Kosovotrans", the local cooperative and medical center in Lipljan were stormed by terrorists and Albanian flags flown.

- Albanian terrorists drove all Serbs out of the Muzicane Village.

- A large number of "KLA" in uniforms entered Serb flats and harassed Serb and Montenegrin residents of Pristina. Such incidents were particularly widespread in the university housing complex, where professors were threatened and ordered to leave.

- The so-called "KLA" forced all 5 Serb families out, robbed and burned houses in Orlovic Village near Obilic. They also beat up one man.

- Uniformed "KLA" soldiers robbed flats in the university housing complex in Pristina.

- More than 100 breaks-in were reported in Pristina. The flats on the following locations were broken and entered: Suncani Breg, building 10, flat 36; in housing block 2 all tenants were evicted forcibly; building 6, flat 16; 4-A, flat 14; zone South, Karadjordja Petrovica 102/3; highrise 10, flat 15; highrise 7, entrance 1, flats 2,4 and 5; zone South, highrise 12; Vidovdanska Street across from Grand Hotel; Kicma, entrance 15, flat 112; entrance 3, flat 51; Dardanija, block 9, B-1, flat 6; Kralja Petra Street, block 1, highrise 3; SU 4/4, F-6, flat 12; 1/5, entrance 4, flat 24; SU 9/1, highrise 3, No. 10; SU4/2, L-A-1/21; Kupusiste, highrise 2, all flats; Suncani Breg, Zone East, A-15, flat 7; highrise 7; highrise 13, flat 14; block 37; Ul. Cara Dusana 131, 2nd floor; Ul. Jurija Gagarina D/9; a military building in the Micro suburb; Ul. Patrijarha Danila 3, flat 51; Ul. Nikole Pasica 47, flat 27; Dardanija, Kicma, entrance 5, 7th floor, flat 71; SU 4/6, entrance 3, flat 4; SU 4/4, entrance F-6, flat 12; Katlidze suburb, housing block 2, highrise 1, entrance 1, flat 15; Atinska 10.

- Five Serb families were forced by the so-called "KLA" out of the Suncani Breg 2 suburb, block 2, in Pristina.

- The following vehicles were stolen in Pristina: Fiat Tempa, number plates BG 173-888; a Putnik agency bus coach; Zastava 101, number plates PR 992-94; a red Fiat Croma belonging to the PTT.

- The so-called "KLA" seized the office building of the "Baklava" water company in Pristina.

- KFOR searched Serb residences in Dubrovacka Street in Pristina and confiscated their trophy weapons.

- The so-called "KLA" looted shops and stole construction materials from the storage depots in Pristina. As they looted, they wore the regular uniforms and posed as employees of certain companies.

- Armed terrorists barged into the flat of Slavica Vukotic in the Suncani Breg suburb of Pristina, zone South, highrise 12. They mistreated her and told her that she should move out.

- KFOR came to some Serb houses in Dubrovacka street in Pristina and searched them.

- The so-called "KLA" hijacked several vehicles in Kralja Petra Street, in front of "Automakedonija", and a Volkswagen golf, owned by the "Kosmetsped" company, in Vidovdanska Street.

- "KLA" terrorists abducted Ismail Kemalj, a Romany, born 1968, residing in Ace Markovica Street, in Pristina. His family was given 24 hours to leave the house, if they wanted to see him alive.

- "KLA" terrorists attacked the "Jugopetrol" depot in Pristina. they stole 3 tanker trucks and a pitchfork lift. They stole a "Zastava Poli" car from the municipal boiler plant, as well as an amount of oil serving to start the boiler plant running.

- Ethic Albanian residents of Podujevo set up their own government there and appointed Sulejman Gasi as mayor. Former Serb officials and residents were not allowed to enter the town. KFOR said they would not guarantee the safety and security of Serbs, if they did.

- Mixed communities in and around Gnjilane were laid siege to by "KLA" terrorists.

- Ethnic Albanians in large numbers robbed the goods in a supermarket in the "Ulpijana" suburb of Pristina. The staff could do nothing to stop them from doing so.

- The so-called "KLA" hoisted their flags on the medical centre, the "Sitnica" trade shop, the local cooperative and the "Lipljanprevoz" bus station in Lipljan.

- "KLA" terrorists entered in the morning hours the Serb village of Konjuh, Lipljan municipality.

- Five members of the so-called "KLA", wearing uniforms, turned up in Stimlje on the eve of the deployment of the US contingent with KFOR.
- The Serb villages of Perane and Lause were set alight.
- The mayor of Pristina, Dusko Simic, resigned. Albanian citizens intended to constitute their council on 22 June and move into the Municipal Council building.
- The "Novi Dom" shop in Pristina was broken in and robbed in the evening.

21 June

- Physician Djordje Tasovic, 45 Ive Lole Ribara Street in Pristina, was abducted by the "KLA".
- Three elderly Serbs were massacred in Slivovo Village, Novo Brdo.
- Terrorists and criminals killed, broke in and robbed flats owned by Serbs all over Pristina. The "KLA" harassed Serbs and Montenegrins on the phone or by coming to their doors, ordering them to leave.
- An armed attack was made against the village of Berivojce, Kosovska Kamenica. There were many casualties among the local Serbs.
- Two elderly people of Serb nationality were killed in Baklava Village, Podujevo.
- Albanian terrorists killed Blagoje and Dobrinka Stankovic in the village of Srezovica near Kosovska Kamenica.
- Members of the so-called "KLA" expelled all population of the villages of Sofalija and Slivovo and moved in their houses by force. In the village of Slivovo they brutally massacred Zivorad (1928), Zivko (1929), Trajan and Dimitrije (1930) Simic.
- In Pristina they kidnapped Ahmet Greki, a Romany, and Dragomir Brankovic, a Serb, from a car "Lada" registration No. PR 887-95, and Alija Liman, born on 20.08.1969, from the residential area Ajvalija near Pristina.
- During the exodus of Serbian population from Urosevac, terrorists of the so-called "KLA" kidnapped Ljubinka and Miodrag Tasic.
- When Gordana Kovacevic was forced to leave her apartment in Pristina, Albanians from Tirana kidnapped her son Nebojsa and took him into unknown direction.

- Terrorists entered the water supply main office building in Pristina and they reply to telephone calls in the Albanian language spreading disinformation.
- Armed terrorists broke into and looted the apartments of the Serbian people living in the residential areas Suncev Breg, Zona jug and Kupusiste in Pristina and then forced them by threats to leave and finally moved in.
- Terrorists took by force passenger cars in Pristina.
- several Serbs and Romanies were kidnapped in Pristina.
- "Jugopetrol" depots in Pristina was attacked.
- In Dragas Albanian terrorists are breaking into apartments and take vehicles by force.
- In the municipalities of Istok and Klina all Serbian villages were burnt down.
- Armed attacks on Serbs in Orahovac.
- Goranci from the municipality of Gora are forced to flee into Macedonia under the threats and pressure of Albanian terrorists.
- Armed terrorists of the so-called "KLA" and Albanian gangs from the Republic of Albania are raging all over Pristina resorting to violence and robbery. There are great number of reported cases of Serbs who were forced to abandon their apartments as well as of car robberies.
- Petko Mikaric, from Crni Breg, of Serb nationality, was stabbed in Lipljane.
- In Pristina the apartments of the following non-Albanians were broken-in and entered by force: Dardanija SU 7/1 block 1 apartment 19; SU 1/3 A; Trajko Markovic 1/8; block 9, entrance 52, apartment 22; Sremska 14/7; Vidovdanska45; Jurija Gagarina highrise No.2, apartment 44, Kninska No. 26; Suncani breg 2, block 6, entrance 6, No.12; block 40, entrance1, apartments 6,7 and 26; Zivojina Misica 18; Kralja Petra highriser 1, No. 10.
- In the residential complex Suncani breg, block 2 in Prisina terrorists who were in uniforms of the so-called "KLA" threw out of the apartments all non-Albanian tenants. They did the same in the residential complex of Kupusiste, block 2 and Suncani breg 1, Brace Aleksic Street block4, entrance 4. The terrorists threw out of his apartment professor Nebojsa Stosic who lived in the university housing complex in Pristina.
- Terrorists of the so-called "KLA" blocked Ljupce Milentijevic street in Pristina and maltreated the Serbian population who are majority in this part of the city.
- The vehicles: "Jugo 55" and "Jugo Skala 55" of the Public Housing Enterprise in Pristina were stolen.

- The terrorists of the so-called "KLA" forced the employees of the Customs Office in Pristina to leave their offices. They broke in the storage house and other offices and robbed all they found there: customs goods, cars and everything else that belonged to the Office. The head of the Customs Office called KFOR and representatives of the UN civilian mission, but their actions were with no result.

- In Orahovac, three men of Serbian nationality were kidnapped and one man was found dead. The fate of the kidnapped people is still unknown. On the road Pristina-Kosovo Polje, Davor Ristic was kidnapped and taken into unknown direction.

- In the area of the municipality of Podujevo, in the villages of Perane and Donja Dubnica, houses owned by Serbs were burnt down.

- In the downtown of Pristina, an Albanian wearing no uniform wounded Bozidar Jovanovic, a Serb, who is an employee of "Elektrokosmet". The crimes was committed in front of the Faculty of Philosophy in Pristina.

- Members of Albanian nationality are looting food stores.

- Director of the Medical centre in Dragas was beaten.

- An Albanian flag was raised on the Medical centre, trade firm and agricultural cooperative in Lipljane.

- Serbian villages of Perane and Lause, municipality of Podujevo, were brunt down.

- Several villages in the municipality of Gnjilane are besieged.

- Armed Albanians robbed and burnt down Serbian houses in the village of Grace near Pristina which Serbs and Romanies had left several days before due to the terror and pressure of the so-called "KLA".

- In the municipality of Dragas, armed members of the so-called "KLA" break into the villages in which Goranci live, single them out according to a list and take them away. The villagers are without food and they are requesting unsuccessfully from KFOR to be immediately evacuated.

- All Serbian population moved out of the residential area Vica under the pressure of the terrorists of the so-called "KLA".

- Members of KFOR released 50 persons, mostly Serbs from Kosovo and Metohija and Serbs from Krajina, as well as several Romanies and ethnic Albanians who had been kept in a prison and tortured by the members of the so-called "KLA" in Prizren. According to the testimony of UNHCR spokesman K. Janovski some of the victims had bruises around their eyes and concussions.

- In the village of Gornja Serbia near Prizern, 35 Serbs are besieged by the terrorists of the so-called "KLA". Their entire property was taken and robbed.

- The last Serbian family Ugljenovic was expelled from Vucitrn. French members of KFOR refused to protect them.

- In the Small Marketplace in Pristina, members of the terrorist so-called "KLA" force the Serbs who are selling the food there to leave in the presence of KFOR.

- The Orthodox priest Miljko from Pec has informed that members of the so-called "KLA" are breaking into Serbian houses in this town and are arresting Serbs.

- In Pristina a shop of "Cetrotekstil" company in Vidovdanska Street was robbed.

- In Pristina Albanian extremists moved by use of force into the apartments of the residents of Serbian nationality in Car Dusan Street 131/15; Suncani breg, Tihomir Filipovic Street 28/19 and Taslidže Street 2/33. There are also evidences that old people of Serbian nationality who live alone on the following addresses were also maltreated: Dardanija SU 9/1, block 2, apartment4; Suncani breg 2, block 3, entrance 4, apartment 1.

- More than three hundred Albanians tried forcibly to move into a building with 80 apartments in the centre of Kosovska Mitrovica which are the property of Serbs.

23 June

- Looting of Serbian houses and apartments in Pristina were intensified. The residential complex Suncani Breg is almost empty. The process of pulling out the Serbs from their homes in the centre of the town has started.

- In the Medical Centre in Pristina, persons who are supposed to come from Albania moved into the premises of the Cetnre and did not allow anyone to approach this health institution.

- The looting of the houses of Serbs in Priština were continued and intensified. Almost all residents of Serbian or Montengrin nationality were expelled from the residential complex "Suncani Breg" , and during the night on 22 June 1999 Albanian extremists started expelling in the presence of KFOR the people from their apartments in the centre of the town.

- Members of the terrorists so-called "KLA" killed Slobodan Mirovic in his apartment in Podujevo and burnt down Serbian houses in the suburb of Podujevo, in the villages of Donja Lapastica, Obrandza and

Velika Reka. In the villages of Livadica and Mirovac, near Podujevo, armed Albanian gangs are robbing Serbian houses.

- On the road between the villages of Rabovac and Lipljani, members of the so-called "KLA" kidnapped three men of Serbian nationality. On the road between Urosevac and Strpci, members of the so-called "KLA" kidnapped also Dragan Dogandzic from Strpci.

- In Pristina Milutin Karic and Slavko Djordjevic were kidnapped while Nebojsa Radulovic from Suncani Breg 2, building 10, apartment 20, Stanoje Dogandzic, SU 5/8, block F, apartment 8 and Suzana Antic from Daradanija block 5 E1, apartment 34 were physically maltreated and tortured.

- Members of the so-called "KLA" entered by use of force into the transmission facilities of the Thermo power plant Kosovo B and threw out all non-Albanian employees.

- In some parts of Pristina the showdowns by firearms were recorded.

- In Pristina there is an increased number of cars with Albanian registration plates while members of the terrorists so-called "KLA" are walking along the streets of the city trying to take over of the State institutions which they have not seized yet. Citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality live in fear since KFOR units take almost no measures to protect them.

- In Orahovac, armed terrorists of the so-called "KLA" have besieged about 4000 people of Serbian nationality who are short of medicines and food. There are cases of stomach problems, skin decease and laces. Members of the terrorists so-called "KLA" are patrolling around the town, provoking and kidnapping the people of the town and they do not allow the dead to be buried in the Orthodox cemetery.

- In Lipljane, the building of the Municipal Assembly was closed due to the threats of Albanian terrorists.

- In Pec, where a smaller number of Serbian and Montenegrin refugees have returned, the members of the terrorists so-called "KLA" are still patrolling around the town.

- In Pristina the apartments of the following persons were moved in by use of force: Jelica Popović, Kralj Petar Street 1/11, Slobodan Danilovic, Orlovic St. 369/a who was physically attacked, Milos Dasic, Suncani Bred 2, L.10, apartment 33, Milanka Maslar, Orlovic 372/a, No.18; Leposava Slavic, Orlovic 366/a No.30; Adela Mladenovic; Slavica Stolic residing in JNA St., block 1/7 No.28; Ljubisa Mitrovic; Ljiljana Krstic, residing in Aktas 1 No.80; Verica Sekulic residing in Suncani Breg 2, block

12, apartment 20; Radislav Djindjic, Atinska Street No. 20. Robbed are also the following apartments of Radomir Milentijevic, residential area Ulpljana E, 1/9, Carica Milica Street and of Sveta Popovic residing in Suncevi Breg, building No. 9.

- The coffee bar in Kralja Petra Prvog Osobodioca Street was robbed.

- In the village of Zociste, near Orahovac, all Serbian houses were burnt down, and about 250-300 villagers fled to Orahovac. Among refugees there are 43 children, 55 old people and great number of women.

24 June

- Professor Dr. Milenko Lekovic, doorman Mlodrag Mladenovic and waiter Jovica Stamenkovic who were killed by Albanian terrorists were found in the building of the Faculty of Economics in Pristina, about 8 a.m.

- A larger group of Albanians tried to enter into the building of the Radio and TV of Pristina. They broke the glass on the main entrance door and threatened the employees.

- In Orahovac, on Pristina-Kosovo Polje road and on Strpci-Urosevac, Ljiplja road people of Serbian nationality were kidnapped.

- In the villages of Perane and Donja Dubica Serbian houses were burnt down.

- In the village of Zociste, Orahovac, all Serbian houses were burnt down, and villagers, including 55 children, fled to Orahovac

- In the outskirts of Podujevo and Vucitrn Serbian houses were burnt down and some Serbs were killed.

- In Pec, armed members of the so-called "KLA" in uniforms are kidnapping, killing, robbing and raping Serbian and Montenegrin population. The same situation is in all other places where Serbs and Montenegrins live.

- In Pristina Momir Milenkovic residing in Miladin Popovic Street No 56 and Vitko Tanaskovic, residing in Ortokov Street L3, entrance 2/25 Prizren were kidnapped. In Prizren a soldier Mirko Bjelic of father Viseslav, VP 445/13 was kidnapped and in the village of Slovinje, municipality of Lipljan, Albanian terrorists kidnapped Zoran Stanisic.

- In the village of Koretin, near Kosovska Mitrovica, numbering 25 Serbian houses, villagers besieged by Albanian gangs are short of water, food and electricity.

- In Pristina armed Albanian gangs wounded Predrag Mitrovic, residing in Suncani Breg 2, 17/1, apartment B.

- Terrorist wearing uniforms of the so-called "KLA" entered by use of force and robbed the apartments of the following members of the Serbian nationality: Slavka Babovic residing in Ace Marovic Street No. A2; Mirjana Vuksanovic residing in Kralja Petra Provog Oslobodioca Street No. 2/2; Slbodan Filipovic residing in Dardanija SU, 7/5, 7/3 i 7/7, Suncani breg 1, block 6, apartments 1,4,5,10,11,12,13,14; Mirjana Ivkov residing in Ulpijana, C-7, entrance 6, apartment 11; Zoran Mitic, residing in the second residential block 1/1, apartment 15; Ivica Jovanovic, second residential block B. Vukmirovic Street No. 117/7; Stojan Ristic, residing in Bratstvo i Jedinstvo Street No.9A; Sveta Vujovic residing in Vidovdanska Street No. 58B, apartment 2; Ikonija Zdravkovic, residing in Suncacani Breg No.2, building 40, entrance 2, apartment 13; Tomislav Filipovic, residing in Ulpijana A/7, entrance 1, apartment4; Ljiljana Maksimovic, residing in Suncani Breg, block 6/6, No.10; Radmila Deletic residing in B.Vukmirovica Street No.121/4; Nikola Trajkovski residing in Vukovarska Street No. 6/11, Ulipijana, 1, 3/18; Vesna Ristic residing in JNA Street, No. 103, apartment 4; Prvoslav Veselinovic residing in Suncacani breg, building 4, apartment 1; Miroljub Stefanovic residing in SU2, solidarity building, apartment 23; Raca Bisevac residing in Kicma, entrance 9, 105/6; Stojan Kosic residing in Dardanija, block 1, building 2, apartment 24; Borislav Vuksanovic, residing in Ulpijana C12, entrance 4, 4th floor, apartment 13; Jordan Ristic residing in Dardanija 5/8, entrance E, apartment 12; Arsen Jasarevic residing in residential complex Ulpijana, Vidovdanska Street, first entrance, apartment 15; Vojislav Zugic, residing at the address C5, block 4, entrance 3; Dusica Cerovina residing in Gani Meterbesi;

- The same day the apartments of the following persons were robbed: Goroljub Jeftic residing in the residential complex Raiz Sadiku No. 40; Ivana Stambolic residing in Car Dusan Street No. 16/7; Grujica Dancetovic residing in Ulpijana residential complex No. D4; Slavisa Solevic residing in Ulpijana P871, apartment 4; apartment in the residential complex Suncani Breg, block 4, entrance 3, apartment 1; Mile Andjelkovic residing in Njegos Street, building A1, 6th floor, apartment 33; Zoran Mitic residing in the second housing block, building 1/1, apartment 15; Bozidar Kilibardar residing in Tansko Rajic Street No. 10; Slavica Ponosevac residing in Suncani Breg. block 8, entrance 1, apartment 2 and Veljko Spasic residing in Suncani Breg, block 5, entrance 2.

- Armed persons of Albanian nationality threatened the following persons to leave their apartments immediately or within 24 hours: Ljiljana Ristic residing in the residential complex Dardanija SU 2/3, apartment 7; Aleksa Smigic residing in Ramiz Sadik Street; Ljubisav Arsic residing in the

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residential complex Dardanija, block 1, building 2, apartment 34; Ljubomir Petrovic residing in JNA Street, building A, entrance 1, 7th floor, apartment 27; Dragan Markovic residing in Njegos Street No.2; Milena Stojkovic residing in JNA Street, building A1, No. 53; Vidoje Mitic residing in Car Dusan Street No. 28; Rujka Grubisic residing in Dardanija residential complex, block 1, building 2; Momcilo Djoric, "AUTO NENA" company in Njegoseva Street; Vladimir Vucurovic residing in SU 9/1, building 2, apartment 31; Srboljub Dragovic residing in Vidovdanska Street No. 60; Vukasin Todorovic first housing block; Perit Kostari residing in Aktas 3, block 8, entrance 3, apartment 10; They also threatened the following residents of the University housing complex: Bozidar Lakicevic residing in Ulpijana C12, entrance 7, apartment 7; Nebojsa Jeftic residing in Ulpijana A2/2, apartment 13 and Nikoleta Radulovic, building 4, apartment 3.

- The apartment of Zoran Stevic from Pristina, Suncani Breg 2, block 40, entrance 2, apartment 9, was broken in, robbed and forcibly moved in the presence of KFOR members.

- Armed group of Albanians entered forcibly and seized the supermarket "Vocar Market" in the "19. novembar" Street in Pristina.

- In Pristina the cars of the following persons were stolen: Nikola Gogic from Sevojno, Vojvoda Misic Street No. 12; Vlada Jovanovic from Sveta Stefanovic Street, No. 23/4 and Antonije Jovanovic from Aktas 1, B3, apartment 2.

25 June

- All local and public institutions in Prizren like radio, industrial organizations, municipality district, police, court, prosecutor's office are in the hands of the members of the so called KLA, who placed their own people on all posts.

- The border with Albania is open and criminal gangs are entering from Albania looting apartments and houses, cars and technical equipment from shops and taking them to Albania. Albanians from Albania proper moved into the apartments of Serbs.

- Under the orders of terrorists of the so called KLA, registration plates have been removed from cars in Prizren.

- All factories and institutions in Prizren are flying Albanian flags while members of the so called KLA are wearing uniforms with KLA insignia in the presence of KFOR.

- According to the information of witnesses, members of the so called KLA kidnap the remaining Serbs, Turks and loyal ethnic Albanians and kill them later.

- In Pristina Mileta Jovanovic from Ulpijana S7, entrance 11, apt. 9 was killed.

- The following persons are either kidnapped or missing: Zarko Stamenkovic from the village Devet Jugovica went missing on 24 June 1999. He drove a red Golf car, registration plates PR 40-27; Ratko Djordjevic went missing on 2 May, he drove an empty bus, UR 111-81, on Krusevac- Urcsevac line; Goran Milivojevic from Sevojno and Dragan Kovacevic from Zlakus near Uzice went missing on 3 June 1999 on Kosovska Mitrovica-Prizren road. They drove a dairy truck, registration No. UE 166-00, property of Uzice Dairy from Sevojno.

- In the broad day light the following persons were attacked: Dragisa Miric from Ulpijana U1, entrance 3, apt 8; Zivko Savic from Car Dusan Street No A1, apt. 57.

- The following persons were also attacked: Jelica Vasic from "19 November" Street in supermarket Vocar No 12; Nebojsa Stamenkovic from Devet Jugovica Street; Trajko Pavkovic from the village of Gornja Brnjica as well as all tenants of the buildings in the Njegoseva Street No 2.

- The following apartments were broken in and robbed: in Cacanska Street No 2, property of Milica Milic; Suncani breg 2, building 40, entrance 1, apt.11; Vidovdanska Street No 36, "Foto Nesa" property of Dragana Popovic; Aktas A3, block 8 property of Dragana Popovic; Suncani breg, east zone, property of Dragana Popovic; Dardanija Kralj Petar Street, block 1, building 1, apt. 13; Kosmajska Street No 41-43, property of Ankica Gvozdenovic; JNA Street A-1/29, property of Jana Janic; Nikola Pasic Street No 4, coffee bar "Skorpion"; Mladen Popovic Street 206/3, block 2, property of Rajko Tokic; Goleska Street 13/5 property of Dragan Amidzic; residential complex Dardania, block 9, entrance 4, apt. 21, property of Sinisa Manjulov; Ramiz Sadiku Street No. 54, property of Dragana Popovic; SU 7/4 building 5, property of Milan Milacic; Njegoseva Street No. 2, property of Dragan Markovic; Ulpijana P+8/1, apt. 4, property of Slavisa Solevic; Stari Suncevi breg housing complex, block 6, entrance 6, property of Dimitrije Bulatovic.

- The following shops and offices were also robbed: Sports Alliance of Kosovo and Metohija; Shop Vocar in Kralj Petar Street No. 1; Shop Vocar in Vidovdanska Street.

- Cars and other vehicles belonging to Tomislav Djordjevic, residing in Tomislav Sekulic Street were stolen, as well as the truck with registration plates UE 166-00, property of Uzice Dairy from Sevojno.

26 June

- Stevo Srdic born in 1966 went missing in Pristina.

- The following cars were stolen: Zastava 128, reg. plates PR 193-96; Jugo 55C, BG 315-929, property of Ministry of Economy; Audi 100 2,3, reg. plates PR 101-12; Audi 100 2SS, reg. plates PR 198-52; Zastava 101, reg. plates PR 187-73; Lada Samara, reg. pla. PR 990-87; Zastava 101, reg. pla. PR 201-79; Jugo, reg. pla. PR 203-88; Jugo, reg. pla. PR 199-27; Jugo, reg. pla. PR 201-78; Jugo, reg. pla. PR 164-71; Zastava 128, reg. plates KC 418-78, property of Vlastimir Perovic; Merzedes, reg. plates PR 122-271, property of Branislav Pokusevski, Skoda 105F, reg. plates PR 110-928 of Petar Sekulic. The following persons have also reported that their cars were stolen: Tomislav Djordjevic from Tomislav Sekulic Street and Branislav Perovic, residing in Ulpijana D9, 6/8, who was threatened and on the main entrance door of his apartment the following words were written: "The apartment is for Albanian heroes".

- Dragan Todorovski was kidnapped by Sulejman Dzata under the orders of Dr. Hasan Beca.

- The following persons were also threatened: Ljubica Stojkovic from Vidovdanska Street No. 1/3, Bozir Janicijevic from Dardanija SU 4/6, building F2/12; Stanimir Stamenkovic from Dardanija SU 4/6, building F2/4; Stojanka Drljevic SU b.1, block 6, entrance 1, apt. 6; Slobodanka Jovanovic center zone, building 1, apt. 12; Slavisa Milosevic, Dardanija SU 4/6, building F2/5; Berisa Dragoslav, micro housing complex C5; all residents of Suncani breg No. 2, building 9; Zoran Radulovic, Vidovdanska Street 62, apt. 4; Desa Vadnjarevic, Dardanija SU 9/1, building 1, apt. 13; Desanka Fikic, Suncani breg, apt. 20; Radivoj Perisic, Zeleznicka St.

- The following persons were attacked: Predrag Radojcic, Suncani breg 6, apt. 14; Pavle Prlincevic, Srpski Babus residential area; Dragan Krstic from Dardanija SU 6-2L, apt. 1, Robert Gajdik St.

- The apartments of the following persons were broken in and moved in by using force: Pavle Prlincevic from Srpski Babus, Nikola Danilovic from Dardanija SU/2, Miodrag Brkljac from Dardanija SU 1/7, apt. 1, Rosa Sekulic, Suncani breg 2, Avram Petronijevic St. 4/16; Dragan Markovic from Njegoseva St. 2, who was also threatened; Dimitrije Bulatovic form Stari Suncani breg, block 6, entrance 6, his apartment was robbed; Nibajet Demiri, first housing block 1/7; Branko Vujevic from Kupusiste, building 5, 6 floor, apt. 21, which was looted; Milenko Jovanovic from Djuro Micunovic St. No. 10, which was also looted; Milutin Kostic, from Ulpijana P+4, entrance 2, apt. 25; Slavisa Solevic from Ulpijana P+8/1, apt. 4, which

was also looted; Jakud Memisi from Ramo Salihu St; Milutin Kostic from Ulpijana P+4/L, entrance 2, No. 62; Stanoje Dogandzic from Dardanija SU 5/8, building F, apt. 8; Slavisa Stevanovic from Kupusiste, building 5, apt. 27, which was also looted; Srbobran Vitkovic from Dardanija SU 4/2, 1/26, Mr. Mazlum from Car Dusan St. 22, apt. 9; Slobodan Vasic from Vidovdanska St. 22E; Gordana Silic from Suncani breg 2, block 13/26. All residents of the housing complex Suncani breg A-8/33 were expelled and their apartments were looted and forcibly moved in.

- Restaurant Sloga in Pristina was robbed.

- Hotel Bozur in Vidovdanska St. bb was looted and refugees who were accommodated there were maltreated and forced to flee. Other persons moved in the Hotel forcibly.

- The following persons were ill-treated under the threat of weapons: Zorica Dzudovic from Suncani breg, northern zone, building 4/2/7; Ljiljana Zevnik, residing in Ramiz Sadiku St. 36/5 was maltreated over the phone; members of the so called KLA maltreated also Radovan Todorovic, block 3, apt. 6, as well as all tenants in apartments 3,4,5.

27 June

- The following apartments and houses in Pristina were broken in: Beogradska St. 52/1, property of Vesela Radovic; Kupusiste L5, 2 floor, property of Bojana Gojanin; Suncani breg 2, building 34, apt. 11, property of Dejan Stojanovic; Suncani breg 2, build. 8, apt. 23, property of Branka Markovic; Dositejeva St. 12, property of Dragiša Vulanovic; Dositejeva St. 12, property of Slobodan Vulanovic; Stepa Stepanovic St. 12, property of Ivan Dimic; Suncani breg, block 6, apt. 10 and 12; Dardanija SU 4/4 F5, apt. 22, property of Milutin Azanic; Svetosavska St. 29/9, property of Slavko Veljic; Kupusiste, building 5, apt. 27, property of Sonja Maksimovic; Kralj Petar St. 11, entrance 2, property of Miroslav Nekic; Dositej Obradovic St. 20, property of Slobodan Vulanovic; Dositej Obradovic St. 21, property of Dragisa Vulanovic; Ulpija C15, apt. 13, property of Nikola Pelevic; Kralj Petar I oslobodilac St, 1 floor, apt. 6, property of Dragutin Vujovic; Kralj Petar I oslobodilac St, entrance 6, property of Dragutin Vujacic; Dardanija SU 2/2, property of Kosa Vujakovic; micro housing complex, Vidovdanska St. 10, property of Olga Grbic; Nikola Gasic St. U3/25, property of Miodrag Malisic; Nikola Gasic St. U3/16, property of Zoran Vrtikapa; the house in Kosovo Polje in Carica Milica St. No. 13, property of Dragan Draskovic was also looted.

- The house of Momcilo Blagotic in Miladin Popovic St, Pristina, was burned down.

- In Shock absorber factory the following persons were kidnapped: Miodrag Dukic, born in 1956 and Mladen Basic born in 1968 while in the housing complex Aktas, Jelena Stefanovic was also kidnapped.

- Svetislav Vasic from Toplicka St. 13 was attacked and maltreated. Slobodan Lukic from Kupusiste and Eupa Muhovic from Dardanija SU 9/1, entrance 2, apt. 42 were threatened.

- The car (Zastava 750, reg. plates PR 516-33, engine No. 889140) of Rajko Lazic from Kralj Milutin St. LB2/10 was stolen.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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29 June 1999
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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 26 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 16 and 22 June 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 16-22 June 1999

1. In the northern region 96 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 10,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Rawanduz, Ba'shiqah and Barimah.

2. In the southern region 604 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 12,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Hashimiyah, Chabaish, Khidr, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Rumaythah, Shatrah, Ansab, Rifa'i, Umm Qasr, Maymunah, Hawr al-Hammar and Suq al-Shuyukh.

3. At 1040 hours on 16 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1425 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1630 hours on 16 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 80 missions, 46 from Saudi airspace and 34 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Shatrah, Najaf, Salman, Hayy, Hashimiyah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1832 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1020 hours on 17 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1410 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1025 hours on 17 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 122 missions, 72 from Saudi airspace and 50 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Rumaythah, Qurnah, Salman, Hayy, Afak, Shinafiyah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1848 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1100 hours on 18 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS

early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1020 hours on 18 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 98 missions, 60 from Saudi airspace and 38 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Basrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Busayyah, Hawr al-Hammar and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1820 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1000 hours on 19 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 82 missions, 46 from Saudi airspace and 36 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Lasaf, Khidr, Suq al-Shuyukh, Chabaish, Shatrah, Qal'at Salih and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1517 hours, drove them off.

10. At 0920 hours on 20 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 82 missions, 38 from Saudi airspace and 44 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Basrah, Khidr, Maymunah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Shinafiyah, Rifa'i and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1105 hours on 21 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah, Ba'shiqah and Barimah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1355 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1620 hours on 21 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F 15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 missions, 30 from Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Shinafiyah, Rifa'i, Artawi, Hawr al-Hammar and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1755 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1030 hours on 22 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region.

They carried out 20 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1338 hours, drove them off.

14. At 1535 hours on 22 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 96 missions, 46 from Saudi airspace and 50 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Najaf, Basrah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qurnah, Artawi, Rumaythah and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2320 hours, drove them off.